# paleoseti

The magazine for Ancient Astronaut & Lost Civilizations research

ANCIENT TECHNOLOGIES, CULTURES AND ADVENTURE

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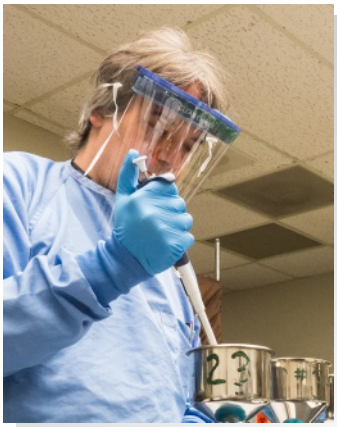
# Letter from the Editor

Dear Readers,



Wow! This year sure was a rollercoaster ride so far. I'm sure you agree. First of all, I hope you and your families are all well physically and mentally.

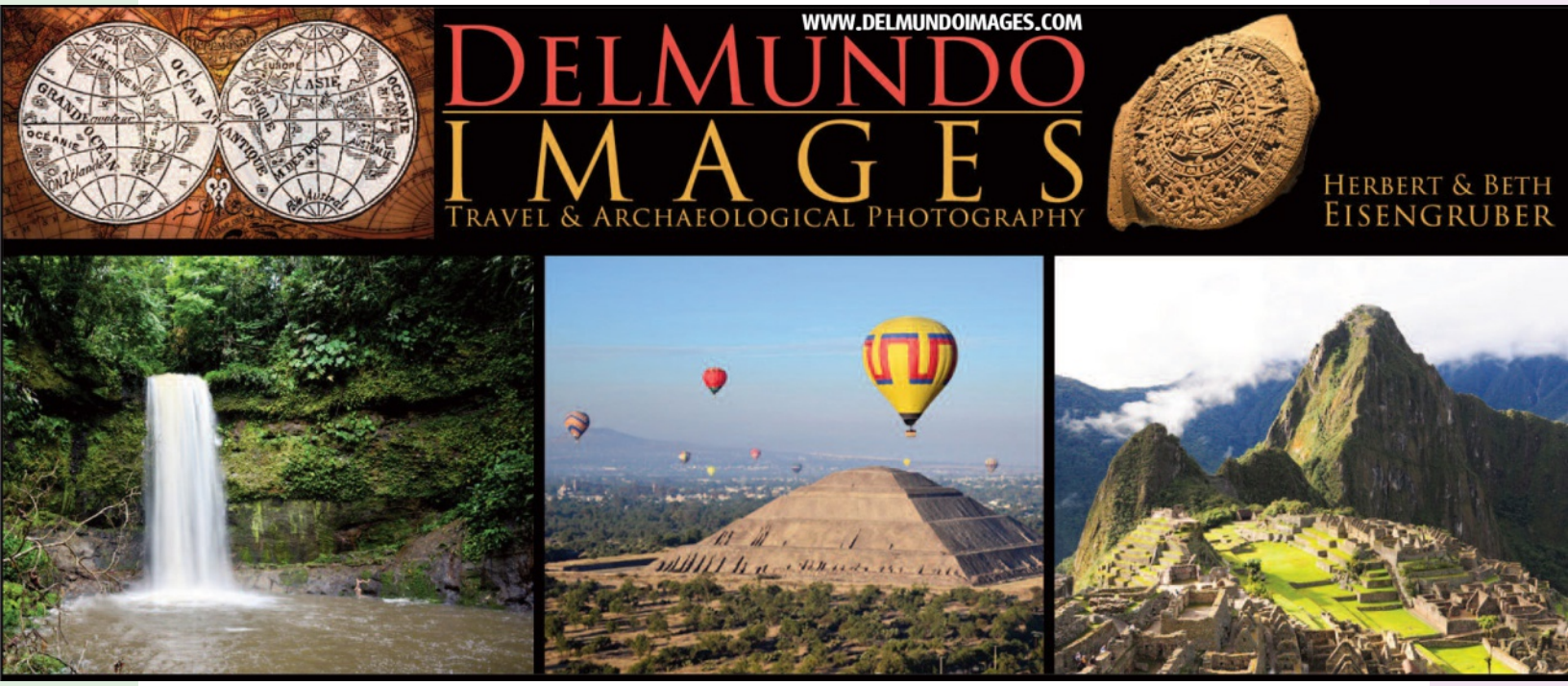
Since my wife's and my full-time jobs are in a Laboratory which tests for the Covid-19 Virus (among other things!), these last few months have been especially interesting. It's not just the Virus itself that impacted us, but the policies and political decisions surrounding these unprecedented times. Quite honestly, I'm so mentally drained from the last few months that these words will be the last ones mentioning the virus/pandemic in this issue, I promise. I'm sure you all feel the same. That's why I was especially happy to work on this issue of PaleoSeti Magazine when my time allowed, as it got my mind of things other than the Pandemic and other work-related issues.

As we head into a bit of an uncertain future in terms of travel to our dream destinations around the globe, it becomes more and more important to look into clues the ancient "gods" might have left in our closer proximity. I encourage you all to have a look into your local myths and legends as well as strange and unusual places nearby. Have an open mind and ask – when necessary – uncomfortable questions. Think out of the box and maybe you might find the next clue in the biggest puzzle the world has to offer right nearby.

If you do, don't forget to think of PaleoSeti Magazine as we want to publish your story. We want to hear from you wherever you are in the world. If your English is poor, no problem, Google translate will help. We do the translation for you. For our German speaking readers, don't hesitate to send us your articles in German as we speak it fluently. But as always, stay curious, keep asking questions and have a wonderful summer and fall!

Sincerely Yours,

Herbert Eisengruber
Editor-in-Chief, Paleoseti Magazine



*Chaco Canyon is the centre of a mysterious culture of ancient astronomers.*

*Photo by Herbert Eisengruber*

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**Feedback and Contributions:**
PaleoSeti Magazine welcomes feedback. We would love to introduce a "Letters to the Editor" section in our next issue. Please send your feedback to the above Email address. Please keep your feedback related to the PaleoSeti (Ancient Astronaut) and Lost Civilization Theories.

If you like to contribute an article to PaleoSeti Magazine, **please contact us at the email address above** including a short description of what your article will be about.
**The articles in this issue do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publisher.**


EISENGRUBER PUBLISHING

# The Science of Emotions?

**Article by Herbert Eisengruber**

When I was a teenager I was already very interested in the Paleo Seti (aka. Ancient Astronaut Theory). While my friends from school read "Bravo" - a popular German magazine for young adults at the time -, I hung out in the book stores looking for books by Erich von Daniken, Peter and Johannes Fiebag, and other authors in the field. Usually, I found those books in the "esoteric section" of the book store. There, usually in a dark corner of the store, shrouded in a hint of incents, along with books about ghosts, self-guided meditations, yoga, healing crystals, and religious sects that waited for the end of the world, my "treasures" waited for me. When my allowance was good that month, I even could pick one of the books up and bring it home.

I remember vividly that stereotyping Paleo Seti as "esoteric" upset me a lot. I thought that research in the Paleo Seti or Lost Civilization fields is truly scientific and should have nothing to do with any type of "belief". I went to a school that focused its education on science and scientific research methods to prepare its students for a University career. There is certainly nothing wrong with that. Today, I'm in my late 40s and my daily work is in a 100% scientific environment. If you ever worked in an environment like this, you might be able to relate when I tell you it's a place where a relatively simple task will be made as complicated as possible. This is a place where SOPs (Standard Operating Procedures) rule, a place that doesn't leave room for any type of feelings or emotions. Heck, our staff is not even allowed to discuss religious matters in the workplace with the threat of termination from the organization. On a personal level, I can say that I'm certainly not what you call a "very religious person" in a sense of what organized religion is concerned.

But I live with an experience that I had about 30 years ago. As with most experiences like this, it is based on no evidence other than my description as it happened. In the early 1990s after completing the German school that prepared me for University, I went on a vacation to beautiful Scotland. I drove by myself on a quiet country road in the area surrounding the town of Lochgilphead on my way to the town of Durness, the Northern tip of the country.

This is a particularly pretty area of Scotland. For no particular reason, I stopped in the middle of nowhere in a small pull-out on the side of the road. There was no sign indicating anything of interest here. I stepped out of the car and was struck by the beauty of the place. Tree-less rolling hills, with grass moving gently in the warm wind and rugged rocks breaking up the grassy areas. If you would pick up an illustrated book about Scotland, this scene surely could have been in it. I stretched my legs after the drive and I saw a very small footpath leading behind some rocks on a gentle slope down into a grassy valley. For some reason, I felt compelled to just walking along the path. I left my vehicle unlocked, the key still in the ignition, and without a camera which is completely out of character for me (the people that know me can attest to that). I just kept on walking. I can't explain it any better than "it just felt right". After about half a km, I had an incredible feeling of euphoria. I have never felt anything even remotely close to this before. After a while, the euphoria gave way to an indescribable feeling of happiness. The feeling was so strong it was almost eerie. This was definitely out of the ordinary. I kept walking and a few meters ahead, behind a rock formation there was an ancient stone circle. It was not big or impressive, the average stones maybe 50cm in height. The circle itself had a radius of about 5 Meters. There was a smaller circle close by, but it was incomplete. I couldn't find any sign nearby, no description of what the name of the site was. The surrounding landscape couldn't have been more beautiful. There was a complete absence of sounds other than the gentle wind brushing above the grass. No birds singing, nothing.

I sat down on one of the rocks of the circle and after about 10 minutes the feeling of euphoria slowly subsided. I will never forget this time, as it was one of the most intense emotional moments in my life. While sitting there I was trying to make sense of it. There was no particular feeling or emotion attached to this, just a feeling of happiness and "balance". To this day I have a difficult time explaining this experience properly. But here is what I do know, or better what I think I know:

a) I was not the first person to have such an experience at this particular place. The ancient stone circles attest to that. Which of course leads to the questions: Were the stone circles built because of similar emotions have been felt there by others, or are the stone circles responsible for the effect?

b) The experience was not what I would describe as a "religious" one. It felt much more "triggered" or "induced" by something. Does that sound weird? Let me rephrase: It felt more like an actual physical/chemical reaction happening inside the mind, triggered from the outside, rather than coming from an "emotion inside the brain".

c) The effect was not repeatable. When I returned to my car, I sat down for a bit and went down the path back to the stone circles again. But the feeling of euphoria did not return. Exactly this disqualifies it from how we currently define scientific research. A scientific effect has to repeatable under controlled conditions.

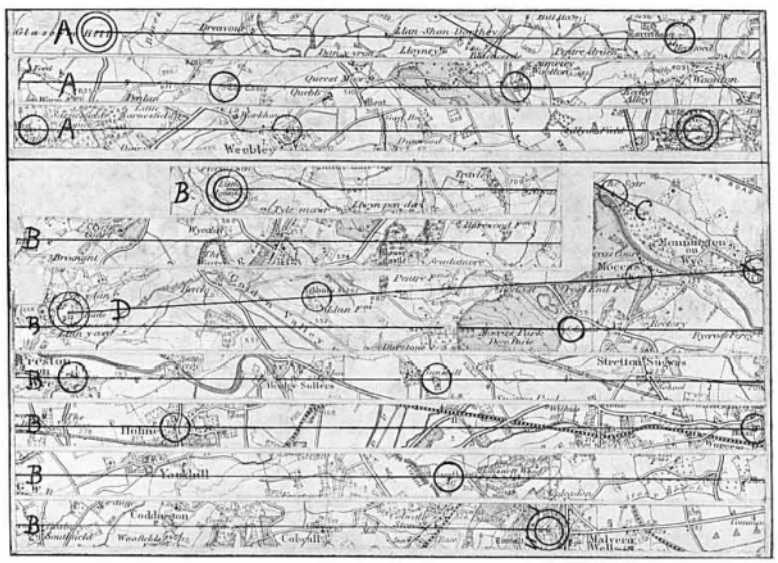
So what do you do with such an experience? Do you run out and tell everybody only to find that most people will think that you are crazy or you want to be important? No, I did what most people with such an experience do: I didn't talk about this to other people until much later in life. Like now for example.

Since then I visited many ancient sites for my research in the PaleoSeti field. I admit I have never had an experience as intense as this. But very often the ancient sites – especially the oldest and the ones that have not been disturbed too badly - have a special heir around them that is hard to describe. I have met other people including my wife that felt the same thing at those sites as so I know I'm not crazy.

Here in PaleoSeti Magazine, I usually refrain from "esoteric" themes that are not measurable with "hard science", simply because I aim to encourage the readers to go out and have a look for themselves. All the articles in this magazine should be testable and measurable. They should be "scientific with an edge".

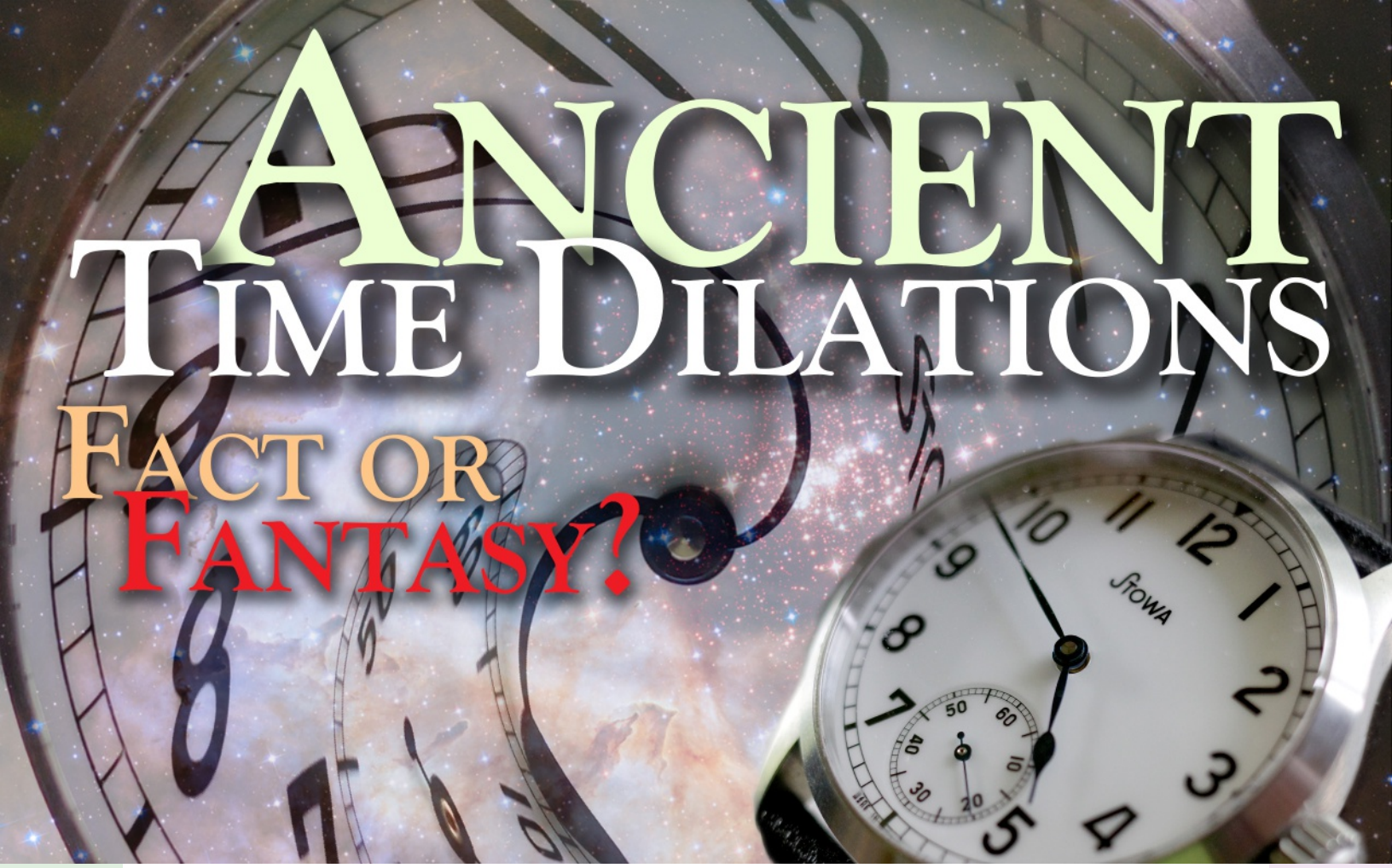
So why have I just told you the above? Because I think it is important for the next article "Ancient Time Dilations".

*Alfred Watkins' earliest "Lay Lines" map from 1922. Was he on to something? Many are convinced that there is more to the ancient sites than commonly known. Source: Wikipedia.*



# Ancient Time Dilations

## Fact or Fantasy?




**Article by Herbert Eisengruber**

Sometimes one comes across small clues which seem just curious at first but upon closer inspection unfold into a much larger mystery which can quickly turn into a story. One that would be much better suited for a movie than most of what Hollywood is offering us. One of those stories I would like to tell you today. My sister, who lives in Germany, told me about a monastery she recently visited. There, she came across a strange gate in a wall right in the middle of nowhere. A sign was attached in front of the gate that told a curious story about the "Mönch of Heisterbach" ("The Monk of Heisterbach"). This is a story from medieval times and was a folk legend in the region for several hundred years. The exact timeframe and origin of the story are unknown. In the 1800s, the old folk story was picked up by a famous German poet of the area and his poem became quite well known. Like so many folk stories, this one can be found in several variations concerning in the details.

But the core of the story is always the same. I will tell it here in my own words.

*The location of Heisterbach Abbey in Germany. Map copyright Google Maps.*

*Top: The Abbey itself is in ruins today. Source Wikipedia - Photo Stephan Mense*
*Right: The area is nice calm garden today where visitors can relax. Photo: Herbert Eisengruber*

Near what is now the city of Bonn (former capital of Western Germany) lies the small town of Heisterbach. Like so many towns and cities in Europe, Heisterbach has a rich history that goes back several hundred if not thousands of years. In the year 1177, a monastery was mentioned in the history books for the first time. The monastery was quite large with a sizable cathedral.

Today only ruins of this cathedral as well as the surrounding gardens can be seen for the interested visitor. Also left are parts of the wall that once surrounded the monastery.
The story in question must have happened in the time frame of 1196 – 1208 as a bishop in the story is mentioned by name, and historical documents place this particular bishop in the monastery at the time.

During these years a monk named Ivo lived in the monastery. This Ivo was a well-known fellow in the community, not just inside the monastery's walls as he was a scholarly man well versed not only in bible verses but also in the sciences. He was curious about the world around him and how things work. Of course, this sometimes got him into trouble with superiors in the monastery as they told him to just read in the bible, have faith and don't ask too many questions.
One day, Ivo read a passage in the bible: *"For a thousand years in thy sight are but as yesterday when it is past, and as a watch in the night." (Psalms 90,4), which he already knew from another bible passage "But, beloved, be not ignorant of this one thing, that one day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day."* (Peter 3, 8)
It is not known why exactly these bible passage struck the monk Ivo so much, but all the variations of the stories seem to agree that Ivo was seeking to make rational sense of it.
Ivo went for a walk in the monastery gardens surrounded by a wall, separating the monastery from the nearby woods. There was a door leading from the gardens to the outside. Still, inside the monastery walls, Ivo all over sudden heard a very strange sound, which is described as a "strange" or "unusual bird". It was "calling him" from outside the monastery walls. [1] Other sources describe that the monk heard a sound that he never heard before and assume that it must have been a bird. [2]
The monk stepped through the gate into the woods. He was following the sound of the "bird". He was wandering around for a while as he suddenly was overwhelmed with tiredness. He had to sit down under a big tree and fell asleep right away.
When he woke up, he heard the bells of the monastery which were calling the monks to morning prayer. He was confused because when he stepped out of the monastery walls it was only afternoon and the bells should now call to the evening prayers. Did he really sleep to half the day and an entire night?

*According to the legend, this is the portal monk Ivo stepped through to look for a strange bird. When he stepped through the gate again, 300 years have past and he didn't recognize anyone in the monastery anymore. Although I had my hopes up, nothing happened when I stepped through :) Photo by Herbert Eisengruber*

In a bit of a panic, he rushed back to the gate through which he came through earlier, and to his surprise, it was locked. He started to knock on the gate several times. Finally, another monk opened the door, one who he had never seen before. Ivo knew all the monks in the monastery well, they lived in close quarters day after day after all. Did this one come from somewhere else for a visit overnight? He stepped through the gate and found the monastery gardens changed quite a bit. He saw another monk working in the garden, who he also did not recognize. He asked this monk who he was and why so much changed around the monastery gardens. The strange monk answered him that he was in the monastery for over 20 years now and during this time nothing significant has changed.

Now Ivo was confused and they brought him to inside the monastery, but he also did not recognize anybody there. Ivo rushed to his quarters only to find that all of his belongings were gone and his room now seemed to belong to somebody else.

When I first was introduced to this story by my sister, who lives in the area where these events happened, I was immediately struck by it. Today, the story is nothing more but a local curiosity and the gate through which the monk Ivo stepped through after his 300-year time-loss can still be seen today. The door is fully functional and I was hoping to experience the same time jump myself when I stepped through. Nothing happened. I even checked my bank account after stepping through the door... Still the same sad numbers!

But joking aside, this story caught my interest. For one, as it sounds like a typical modern time UFO incident, but most of all since I read similar stories in other ancient scriptures before. Modern UFO literature is filled with cases speaking of people that lost time during a UFO encounter. While certainly interested in the modern UFO phenomenon for obvious reasons, I am certainly not an expert in many of the cases. I recommend the interested reader to consult one or more of the many excellent books on the subject.

For this article, I'd rather stick to my field of research of the PaleoSeti/Ancient Astronaut Theory.

About 1500km South West of the monastery of Heisterbach were monk Ivo had his curious time-lapse experience lies the Monastery of Leyre, near the modern city of Pamplona in Spain. There, the following story was preserved for future generations:

*"St. Virila was an abbot of Monastery de Leire in the 9th century. Abbot Virila was the miracle saint.*

*According to the legend, one day, Abbot Virila went for a ramble through the woods to meditate on eternal life and happiness after death. Attracted to the singing of a nightingale he went into a deep forest.*

*When he got to a clean fountain, he said "I will have some cool water and take a break". He drank the*

*The monastery of Leyre in Spain.The place of another 300-year time dilation mystery. Source:Wikipedia, photo: Geheimnistraegerin*

*water and was lying down near the fountain, and then he fell asleep well.*
*Woke out of sleep, he went back to the monastery. Arrived at the monastery, he was surprised. The building of the monastery was much bigger than he knows. And he cried "There is not even one monk I know"!*
*All the monks of the monastery had been gathered there. They were also surprised about the happening.*
*The oldest monk stepped forward and said "I have been in this monastery for over 40 years and when I was young I heard that an abbot of the monastery was lost in the woods.*
*Another old monk also said "I just examined the old records of the monastery, the record says that Abbot Virila disappeared in the woods 300 years ago.*
*All monks were really surprised and they made him as the abbot of the monastery again.*
*But a few years later,*
*Abbot Virila had gone again. Most of monks got into woods and looked around him for months, some of monks thought he ascended into the Heaven, but that oldest monk believed that St. Virila will appear again 300 years later.*
*Even now, a few of pious villagers believe St. Virila will appear again someday."* [3]
As you can see the two stories, although recorded 1500kms apart are virtually identical. Even small details like the curious sound that lured the monks into the woods or wilderness are recorded in unison among the two legends.
It has been stated that the German story of Heisterbach and the Spanish story of Leyre are so similar because the medieval Monks traveled within Europe and shared and retold the same stories. That doesn't work for me. It would make more sense if these two stories are the only ones of this kind...

Meet Epimenides, a curious guy who lived in ancient Greece in the 7th or 6th century BC:
*"While tending his father's sheep, Epimenides is said to have fallen asleep for fifty-seven years in a Cretan cave sacred to Zeus, after which he reportedly awoke with the gift of prophecy (Diogenes Laërtius i. 109–115). Plutarch writes that Epimenides purified Athens after the pollution brought by the Alcmeonidae and that the seer's expertise in sacrifices and reform of funeral practices were of great help to Solon in his reform of the Athenian state. The only reward he would accept was a branch of the sacred olive, and a promise of perpetual friendship between Athens and Cnossus (Plutarch, Life of Solon, 12; Aristotle, Ath. Pol. 1).*
*Athenaeus also mentions him, in connection with the self-sacrifice of the erastes and eromenos pair of Cratinus and Aristodemus, who were believed to have given their lives in order to purify Athens.*
*Even in antiquity, there were those who held the story to be mere fiction (The Deipnosophists, XIII. 78–79). Diogenes Laërtius preserves a number of spurious letters between Epimenides and Solon in his Lives of the Philosophers. Epimenides was also said to have prophesied at Sparta on military matters.*
*He died in Crete at an advanced age; according to his countrymen, who afterwards honoured him as a god, he lived nearly three hundred years."* [4]

Again we have the same basic story with key similarities. 300 years seem to be a key ingredient to these curious time-stretch/time travel stories. All the protagonists of the stories fall asleep and wake up with "time missing". In the case of the greek Epimenides it also seems that he gained extraordinary knowledge after his experience. What is going on here?

Let's move away from Europe for a minute and have a look at another part of the ancient world. This time we check out a story from Asia, Japan to be exact. Here we find the story of the fisherman Urashima Taro. This story is now considered a folk story and commonly referred to be a legend. But as we know most myths and legends have a true core that needs

to be unrevealed. The story exists with quite a few variations, but the basics go like this:

One day a young fisherman called Urashima Taro went out to his small boat hoping for a good catch when he saw a group of boys on the beach tormenting a small turtle. He got angry with the boys, chased them away, rescued the turtle, and set it free into the ocean. After coming back from his trip he had a net full of fish. When he came back to go out again the next day, something strange happened. There was a giant **turtle made out of iron** laying on the beach waiting for him. This vehicle – sorry – turtle even spoke to the fisherman and told him that he should not be afraid as his compassion for the little turtle pleased the daughter of the Ryugu-jo (which can roughly translated as the "Dragon god of the sea"). The "iron turtle" further told him that this Princess named Toyotama-hime wants to personally thank him and invites him to visit her in her underwater palace. For this Urashima has to climb into the mouth of the turtle and he will find a "second skin with gills". The "turtle" instructed him to put this on and assured the frightened and naturally reluctant Urashima that everything will be ok and he will be safe. After he put on the diving equipment – sorry – the "second skin", the fisherman rode on the back of the iron turtle into the depth of the sea to the palace of the Princess. This palace was made of "crystals and corals" and the princess welcomed him. She showed Urashima the palace. This palace must have been a fantastic place, because she told the fisherman, that nobody who lived in it was ageing. Urashima was fascinated by the crystal roof of the palace through which he was able to see into the sea and everything in it. As the tour through the palace continued, Urashima was shown more strange things of which he had never seen before.

*A 1877 artists' depiction of Urashima Taro by Ogata Gekko, Gekko zuihitsu*

The princess was very taken by the honest fisherman and he stayed in the palace for three days. After that Urashima started to get worried about his old mother at home and he told the princess that he wanted to go back to his village. The princess was very sad about this, but understood Urashima's wishes. As a parting gift she gave him a very special present, namely a *Tamatebako*, a mysterious box of some sort. She told him, that the box will protect him and she stressed that he must never open it. She also told him that this box will enable her to know how Urashima was doing and feeling. She also said that if he would ever like to return to her, all he would need to do is call her with the help of this box and she would come and get him [5]. If I would be a cynical individual, I would say she gave him the ancient Japanese version of Alexa or Siri…

After he took the box, he once again put on the "second skin", which enabled him to breathe under water and climbed into the "iron turtle" which brought him safely to the surface and on to the beach from which he started. Now, an amazing thing happened: The house he was living in and everybody he knew was gone! Everything changed. He went to the

strange huts that stood there now and talked to the inhabitants. He knew nobody and nobody knew him. He rushed from house to house and people were wondering about what he was looking for. Naturally, he asked about his mother, his house and told them his name Urashima Taro. Finally he found a person that told him about an old story about a Fisherman with the same name. He disappeared into the sea 300 years ago and never returned. So everybody thought he drowned. Urashima went back to the spot where he first met the iron turtle. He was so confused and desperate that he opened the box Tamatebako to call the Princess and ask for her help. But after opening the box – which he was specifically forbidden to do – white smoke and a "scream" emerged out of the box. [5] Urashima immediately started to age in just a few moments and eventually died. Before he past, he heard the princess saying out of the box that "his age was caught in the box" and by opening it he released it.

To me, this really strange folk story that could have come right out of Jules Verne's or more modern science fiction author's minds.

Extremely interesting to me is the fact that it contains so many similarities to the stories I mentioned before. Again, especially the "300 hundred" years of (not) aging in all of these stories is remarkable. What is going on here? Are all of these stories just a figment of somebody's imagination? Is everything just a strange coincidence of similar folk?

*Time dilation explains why two working clocks will report different times after different accelerations. For example, at the ISS time goes slower, lagging approximately 0.01 seconds behind for every 12 earth months passed. For GPS satellites to work, they must adjust for similar bending of spacetime to coordinate properly with systems on Earth.[1]*

Here in PaleoSeti Magazine we are allowed to think out-of-the-box and look at these "folk tales" from a modern and scientific perspective.

Let's meet Albert Einstein, or better his Theory of Relativity! While the theory is a bit too complex to discuss in detail in this article, we can shine a light on one specific aspect of it: Time Dilation. Let's have a look of what that is:

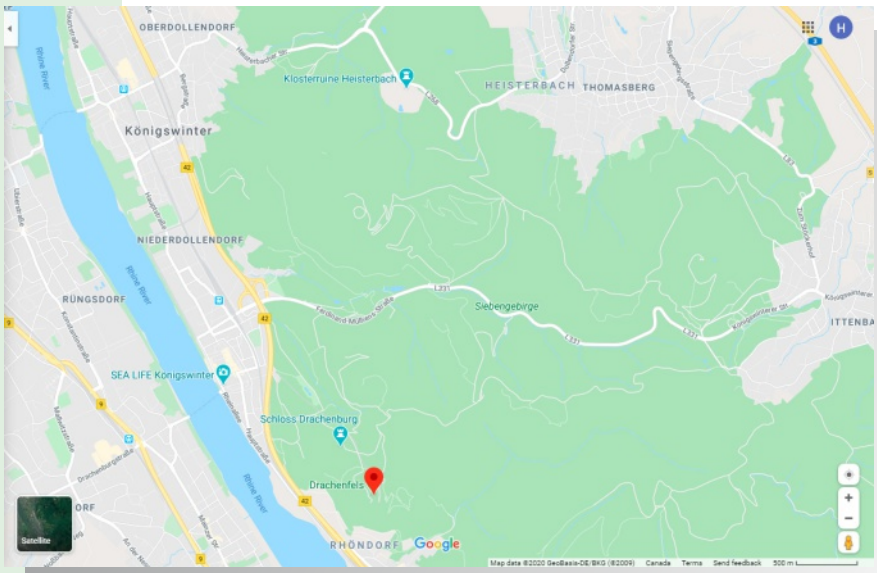
*"Time dilation is a difference in the elapsed time measured by two clocks, either due to them having a velocity relative to each other, or by there being a gravitational potential difference between their locations. After compensating for varying signal delays due to the changing distance between an observer and a moving clock (i.e. Doppler effect), the observer will measure the moving clock as ticking slower than a clock that is at rest in the observer's own reference frame. A clock that is close to a massive body (and which therefore is at lower gravitational potential) will record less elapsed time than a clock situated further from the said massive body (and which is at a higher gravitational potential). These predictions of the theory of relativity have been repeatedly confirmed by experiment, and they are of practical concern, for instance in the operation of satellite navigation systems such as GPS and Galileo. Time dilation has also been the subject of science fiction works, as it technically provides the means for forward time travel.*[3] "

Wow! I know this is a lot of heavy science to take in. For the layman almost impossible to comprehend at first. For the readers more interested in the math and numbers of the subject, I recommend the detailed article in Wikipedia provided in Link [6] below. I hope you are comfortable with formulas.

For the rest of us relativistic Time Dilation can be explained with simpler means: The faster one travels e.g. in a Spaceship, the bigger the difference in time between in the spaceship and the point of origin gets. So if you travel in a spaceship with high speed away from Earth, the time on Earth runs faster than the time on the Spaceship. The person on the Spaceship would not realize this effect, as the time for this person would pass "regularly". Only when the person is returned to the point of origin – in this case Earth – the space traveler would then realize that the time on Earth would have past quicker – let's say 300 years for example. Now I'm quite sure a math-wiz could calculate the radius of travel a Spaceship

would do in order to get the 300 years time dilation as reported by those ancient stories - Just an idea for future research. This is certainly an undertaking I can't do myself as I'm simply not that good enough at math.

What I'm better at is looking at the places where some of these ancient (UFO-)stories have taken place and to try to find possible similarities between them as well as unusual "happenings" and places close to them. That is if there are any of course. For that I would like to have a closer look at the first two stories I mentioned, as they offer concrete places we can have a look at and pinpoint them on a map.

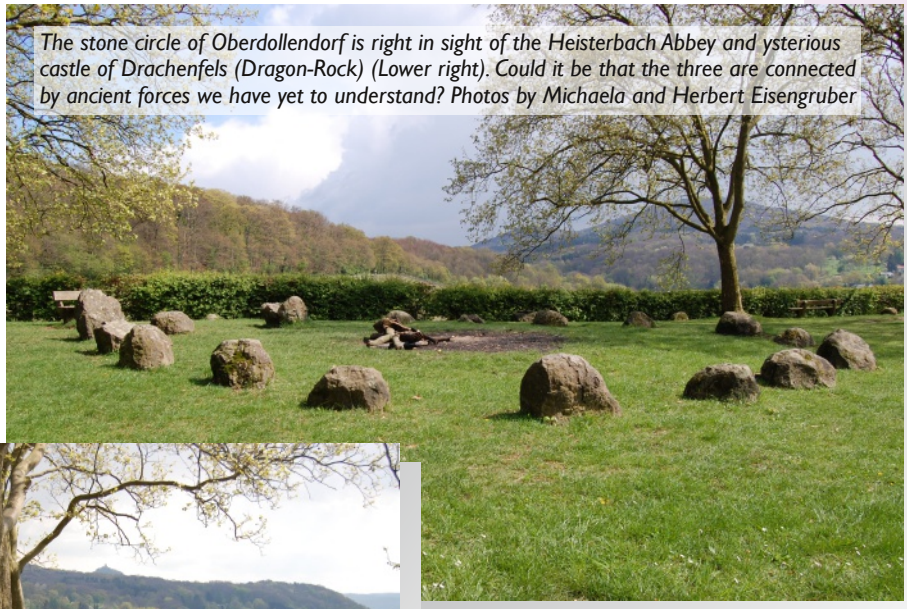



The first story I mentioned is located in or around Heisterbach Abbey in Germany. The area around this abbey is in a very historic area in Germany. First of all it is the key area were the epic saga of the "Nibelungen" took place. If you like the modern TV show "Game of Thrones", you will love this old German epic. In fact, the "Game of Thrones" story borrowed a lot of its ideas and characters from the "Nibelungen Saga". By the way, this saga is very interesting by itself. If we look at it from a PaleoSeti perspective we will find lots of interesting venues to explore. But this is for another article.

What's important for now is that the central castle featured there is the "Burg Drachenfels" (translated "Castle Dragon-Rock"). According to the legend, it was here that a dragon lived in a cave which was killed by a guy called Siegfried. If you are a regular reader of PaleoSeti Magazine, you might recall that I'm very interested in ancient myths that feature "dragons", those mythical creatures that appear all over the world and produce a lot of fire and smoke and are attributed with many other mystical and magical powers. If you would like to more about this I recommend downloading Issue 8 of PaleoSeti Magazine and dive into "What was the feathered serpent?" [6]

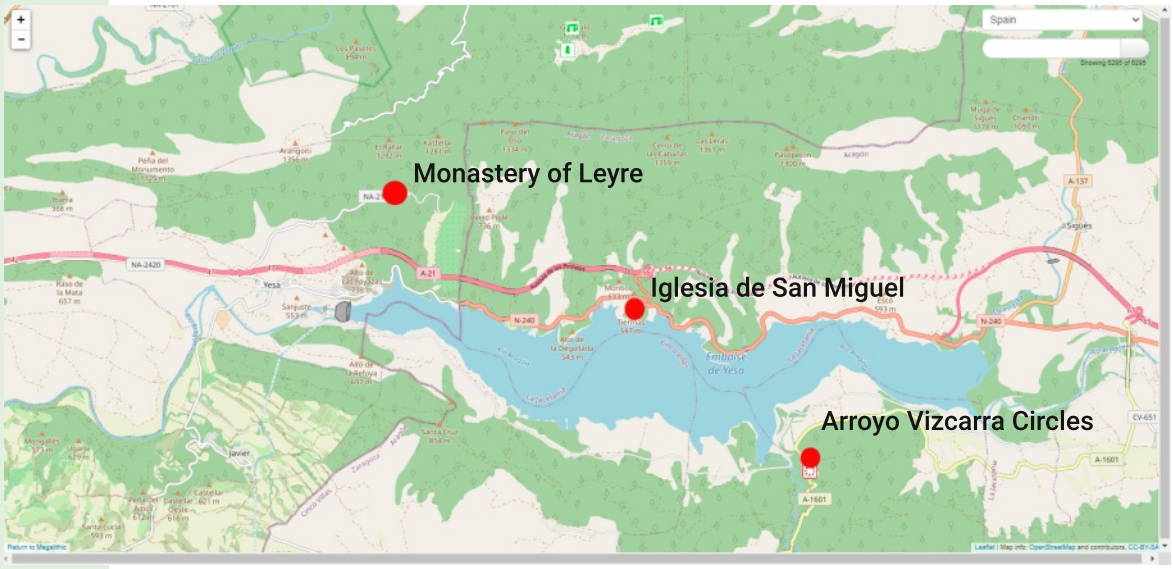
Just to find a "dragon story" associated in this area is a strong indicator that something extraordinary happened at some point of time. Are these places a favorite "UFO hotspot" maybe, and do unusual things happen there on and off throughout history?

If you look at a map and see how close Heisterbach Abbey and Burg Drachenfels are to each other (only a few kilometers apart), a brave mind can make a connection that there is something unusual in this area. It also is a fact that many of the medieval churches, abbeys and castles were built on much older ruins, temples and places of "cult and worship". Many of these older sites have been destroyed in the process, unfortunately. Sometimes, though, one can find traces and signs of



*The stone circle of Oberdollendorf is right in sight of the Heisterbach Abbey and ysterious castle of Drachenfels (Dragon-Rock) (Lower right). Could it be that the three are connected by ancient forces we have yet to understand? Photos by Michaela and Herbert Eisengruber*

these older sites in the foundations and/or layout of the more "modern" buildings.
It was again my sister – a local in this area - who introduced me to another feature close by which is surprisingly not well known or promoted. Right in sight of the Heisterbach Abbey and the Burg Drachenfels lies the megalithic stone circle of Oberdollendorf. This is a clear indication that this area was already "special" thousands of years before the above mentioned stories took place.




Let's have a closer look at Spain and the before mentioned Monastery of Leyre were the other 300-year-time-dilation mystery took place. Can we find similarities between it and Heisterbach Abbey?
The area is certainly not as densely populated and engulfed in Legends and Myths compared to the area around Heisterbach in Germany. But when we look closer, we can find clues that help us on our quest. A few kilometers southeast of the Abbey lies the village of Tiermas, a ghostly place as it is completely abandoned today. The center piece of this village is (or better was) the "Iglesia de San Miguel" or translated the "Church of Saint Michael". If you have guessed that this has something to do with a Dragon, you are correct. This Saint Michael (also sometimes known as the Archangel Michael) was always connected as the "dragon slayer", and not just in the Catholic tradition. Whenever there was a story in an area that was connected to the appearance of a "dragon" – a mystical creature, powerful and spews fire and smoke – this Saint Michael was worshipped in one form or another. The close proximity to the Monastery of Leyre where the Time Dilation story took place – virtually identical to the same connection in the German Heisterbach can hardly be a coincidence. If we assume that dragons – as the mythical flying creatures a la Lord of the Rings – didn't exist and they were in fact technical vehicles or machines that the people at the time simply didn't understand, all of the stories suddenly make sense.

*The Arroyo Vizcarra stone circles near the Monastery of Leyre in Spain. There are many similarities between this area and the area around Heisterbach in Germany. Source: Wikipedia, Unkown photographer.*

I am convinced that there is something "special" about these areas were these stories took place. Something today's science can't yet explain. My view

on this gets strengthened, as the area – again just like the area around Heisterbach – is riddled with even older cultural remnants. Just like the German stone circle of Oberdollendorf which I mentioned earlier, there are stone circles and ancient dolmen all around the Monastery of Leyre in Spain. As an example I would like to mention the ancient stone circle(s) of Arroyo Vizcarra [Photo Page 13] which are pretty much the same distance from the Monastery of Leyre as the stone circle of Oberdollendorf is from Heisterbach Abbey.

*The mythological "Tarasque". A "dragon" in the shape of a turtle. The "creature" was known in southern France and Spain. Are there any connections to the "turtle" in ancient Asian stories like the Japanese story of Urashima Taro? Source Wikipedia; Photo: Daniel71953*

So here are my thoughts or better my hypothesis of what was going on in these places were time dilation happened in the past: Around the globe there is a "network" of places that have special "properties". For the lack of a better word we can also call them "powers". These properties/powers are part of a scientific reality that our scientific endeavors and understanding have just not reached yet. Think of it as explaining somebody quantum physics who has only started to understand Newton's gravity laws. This science – which we will be able to explain in future, for that I'm certain – is tangible and can be measured somehow. It has something to do with our emotions and feelings which are just as real as senses as our ability to touch, see and smell.

The ancient people had these encounters and experiences at these places and marked them with stone circles, dolmens, temples and other means. Over time other people had similar experiences at or around these places and some of the stone circles gave way to bigger buildings and eventually became churches, monasteries, abbeys etc. Stories like the time dilation ones are maybe just a "snapshot" of what happened at these places. They are the stories that should make us think and take note. It is maybe an old stereotypical (catch-) phrase of a "portal" which is sometimes used to quickly especially in esoteric circles, but it might be the best phrase that fits here. Maybe the ancient "gods", the extraterrestrials we are after, had the science and technology to use these places for whatever they are doing. And maybe they are leaving us with these stories on purpose so future generations that have the technological ability will understand what has been going on here for millennia. We just have to open our eyes and look. Maybe we have to do more then that. We have to listen to our feelings.

And while I thought the previous sentence would be a good way to end this article, I stumbled across something, I just have to mention. Remember the fisherman Urashima Taro, I told you above? He got picked up by a strange, talking "iron turtle" on the beach before he got taken away on his strange 300 year adventure. While researching the Spanish Monastery of Leyre I came across a strange festival which is celebrated in the region as well as other regions around Spain all the way to the Provence region of Southern France. This festival is about the Tarasque, "a fearsome legendary dragon-like mythological hybrid" [7] with a Lions head, six legs and – wait for it – a turtle shell! But that's all concidence. Or is it?

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*[1] https://www.koelnreporter.de/paenz/sagen-und-maerchen/moench-von-heisterbach.html*

*[2] https://www.rheindrache.de/der-moench-von-heisterbach/*

*[3] https://weepingredorger.wordpress.com/2014/07/12/monastery-of-san-salvador-of-leyre%E3%80%81pyrenees/*

*[4] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Epimenides 4/4*

*[5] Wilfried Stevens for OnlineZeitung 24.de*

*[6] http://www.paleoseti.com/magazine/PaleoSeti%20Magazine%20Issue%208.pdf*

*[7] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tarasque*

# Traces of the Gods in Western Canada

**Article by Herbert Eisengruber**

In Issue 4 of PaleoSeti Magazine, I wrote about the Megalithic Culture in North America. This article sparked a lot of interest, especially from many Canadian readers who are surprised that remnants of this culture – whose traces can be found around the globe - are also present in their country. While the article also included sites in the USA - remember there were no borders thousands of years ago - especially Canadians gave me great feedback on this article. I lived and worked for almost ten years in Nova Scotia, Canada, and my research in the field was mainly focused in this historic part of North America.

Another interesting fact is that over the last several years, a television show called "The Curse of Oak Island" renewed interest in history for many North Americans. Although the show revolves around a good old treasure hunt to satisfy the lust for gold and getting rich, the show showed several things:

a) Excavations are expensive!

b) History is not always as it was written down in our current history books. Just open a modern history book and compare it with one from 100 years ago and you know what I mean.

c) The "treasure" might not be a "monetary" one, but one of knowledge that has to be researched for several more years to be "revealed". What they will find in Oak Island might not at all what they are looking for and it will need "special knowledge" to even recognize it.

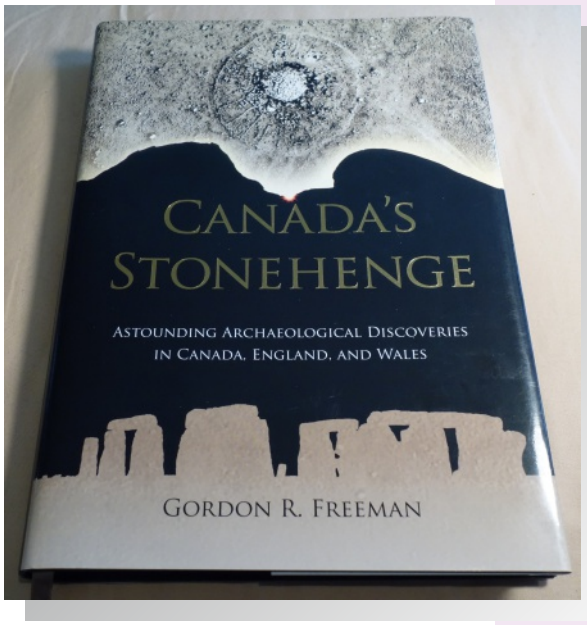
For now, I would like to take you with me on a treasure hunt of a different kind, to megalithic and other ancient remnants on the West of the North American continent. Sites that have little to no interest with the local population.

Life allowed me to move to the West of Canada where I currently reside with my lovely wife for the last 12 years. During this time, we extensively traveled in the Western part of Canada and the US and came across interesting sites, worthy of attention equal to some in England and the rest of the world.

Like on the East Coast, one can't separate between the two modern countries (Canada and the US) and if one does for some strange patriotic purposes, will easily miss the "bigger picture".

Let's start with a big and famous site in the US that requires no introduction: The big Kiva in Chaco Canyon in New Mexico, USA. Current official data tells us, that this site was inhabited by the Anasazi natives from 850 to 1250AD. It is undisputed that the culture in the Chaco Canyon built these amazing structures with astronomical purposes in mind. The site is riddled with amazing astronomical

connections and it feels like every year discoveries are made as researchers look closer.
I don't want to go into too much detail about Chaco Canyon as it alone would fill many magazine articles. What is important to us here is that Chaco Canyon shows us that the major archaeological sites in North America don't stop at the Mexican border. But the more North one goes on the continent the thinner spread major archaeological sites get. Or so it seems.
One of the reasons for that - unfortunately - is that many sites have been not recognized, deliberately ignored, or - even worse - destroyed out of spite and/or ignorance. It is the sad truth that the history of modern Canada and the US is one of hostile conquest. While the Spaniards in the Southern part of the continent - and especially South America - acted out of greed for gold and religious idiocy in the late 1600s, the rest of the Europeans conquerors - sorry settlers - in the Northern part of the US and Canada acted mainly out of greed for land and property, a mindset that can still be seen today, unfortunately.
The truly sad part is that this happened mainly in the 1800s, a time when moral standards in people from Europe should have been higher and the Christian churches should have known better as they had the horrid data from 200 years of the catastrophic Spanish mayhem in South America. During this time the scholars in Europe started to realize what damage was done in South America.
Many of the new settlers in the US and Canada knew deep down that they stole the land from the native inhabitants who were already living there. To disguise their shame and to live with their conscious better, the early European settlers including their leaders painted a picture of "primitive, wild and unknowing savages" who can be cheated, lied to, and taken advantage of at will. This view was kept up well into the 20th century as many of the “Wild West movies” well into the 1970s show. This is North America's original sin and it will haunt the North American society for many, many decades to come.
I'm fully aware that I will not only making friends by saying the above. But it has to be said. Especially as it is important to understand why many archeological sites in North America have simply vanished. After all, a primitive culture - savages - can't build complex cultural sites, especially with astronomical context, right? Therefore, buildings and artifacts that would be witness to the contrary should be made to disappear swiftly and without "big hoopla". Even today, I witnessed it myself, there is a similar mindset. Just a few months after I was interviewed for a CBC TV segment and my article was published about the Dolmen on Kidston Lake on www.paleoseti.com, a real estate developer planned to destroy the site, as it was "of no cultural significance".
That is the main reason the sites that are left today are few and far between. I consider them the "tip of the iceberg" of what was there before, and I don't even want to imagine how much has been lost forever.
But enough ranting, let's get back to sites that are left for us to explore.
Some of the most well-known sites in North-America’s north-west are certainly the so-called Medicine Wheels. One of the most famous is the Big Horn Medicine Wheel located in Wyoming in the USA. What is lesser known is the fact that the biggest concentration of Medicine Wheels is actually in Canada in the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta.
It is surprising how little is known in total about these enigmatic sites. What we do know about them is not in a small part by dedicated private, non-professional researchers. A great example of this is one of the biggest Medicine Wheels ever found, the Majorville Medicine Wheel. [1] This site is a stunning 5200 years old and therefore rivals in age every other ancient site on the globe. A private researcher named Gordon Freeman painstakingly researched this site in an incredible effort over many years. He published his findings in an extraordinary book he called “Canada’s Stonehenge” [2], in which he clearly showed the sophisticated astronomical alignments and other painstakingly constructed scientific data it contains.




This site alone shows the sophistication of its builders who were far more than the “primitive hunter-gatherers” as they are often depicted.
Most of the sites in Alberta and Saskatchewan are now located on private land and the interested visitor has to obtain permission from the landowners for a visit. More and more of this land is now owned by oil companies and you can

imagine what that means for the future. Relatively close to the Majorville Medicine Wheel - ca. 100km South West – is another albeit smaller Medicine Wheel which is even lesser-known. It's called the "Sundial Medicine Wheel" and my wife and I had the opportunity to examine the site ourselves several times. I want to use it as an example to show what a Medicine Wheel is, in what surroundings they are located, and how much – or better little – is known about these sites. The site is very remote – the nearest village is 20km away –, completely unmarked from the road for visitors and is only accessible via a 4x4 track or on foot. If anything, visits to the site are discouraged by threatening warning signs by the oil and gas company owning the land. (How an oil and gas company can own the land of a protected heritage site and native sacred ground is beyond me).

The Medicine Wheel is located on one of the highest hills in the surrounding area. This is windswept grassland, beautifully located in the gently rolling hills of the Alberta backcountry. Even when you stand right in front of the hill, the only thing that gives away that this is a special place is a thin barbwire fence that surrounds it. There is an "entrance" to the site – basically just a gap in the fence – at which a green signpost with very rudimentary information is posted. It shows a rough overhead drawing of the site and how it compares among other types Medicine Wheels. It also informs the visitor that the roughly estimated age of the site is 4500 years old and no scientific excavations have been undertaken. The rest is only general information about archeological sites in Alberta in general and that all archaeological sites are protected.

*If you look for the Sundial Hill Medicine Wheel, you won't find it coincidental. Only reachable via a 4x4 track, you can barely make out the main cairn on top of the hill marked in the yellow rectangle below. Photo copyright Herbert Eisengruber*

This amount of information is rather typical for sites in Canada that date back further than the history of the early European settlers. Walking up the hill reveals the stones the "Wheel" is made from. The stones vary in size from fist-size to gym-medicine ball size. In the middle of it all is a so-called Cairn, a big pile of boulders. This site is still in use for ceremonies with the native people in the area as you can see many offerings of Tabaco, textiles, and other things are left behind. If you ever visit one of these sites you have to keep in mind that these things are not trash, but have deep meaning to the people who left them behind. It is not advisable to touch or remove anything. The most striking thing when you first come here is certainly the fantastic view over this prairie landscape. Every time we came here, the wind was blowing hard and that adds to the strange atmosphere of the site. The wind also made it quite difficult for flying a drone that we had with us one time. Maybe this is the way the Medicine Wheel protects itself from nerds? I rarely heard a bird or the sounds of any other animals. Only the occasional gopher sticks out its curious head to see what you are doing here.

The way the boulders of the wheel are laid out certainly doesn't display any degree of accuracy. The concentric rings are uneven. It is no longer discernable if this was done like this right from the beginning or if the stones have been shifted over the millennia. The overall layout of the Medicine Wheel reminds me of many rock carvings and paintings I have seen not just in North America, but all over the world. What is more accurate is the cairn – which is perfectly round – the obvious centerpiece of the site. After our first visit and spending a few hours at the site it became clear to me that the stones are not laid out for accuracy,

*The Sundial Hill Medicine Wheel from the air. The structure is at least 4500 years old and the original reason for its construction is not known. Photo copyright Herbert Eisengruber*

when used in the infrared or ultraviolet spectrum. Some otherwise excellent lenses can be poor performers because they develop unwanted flairs – so-called infrared hot spots. Infrared photographers exchange information about these lenses and report their behavior online, so other photographers can profit from it and avoid shooting

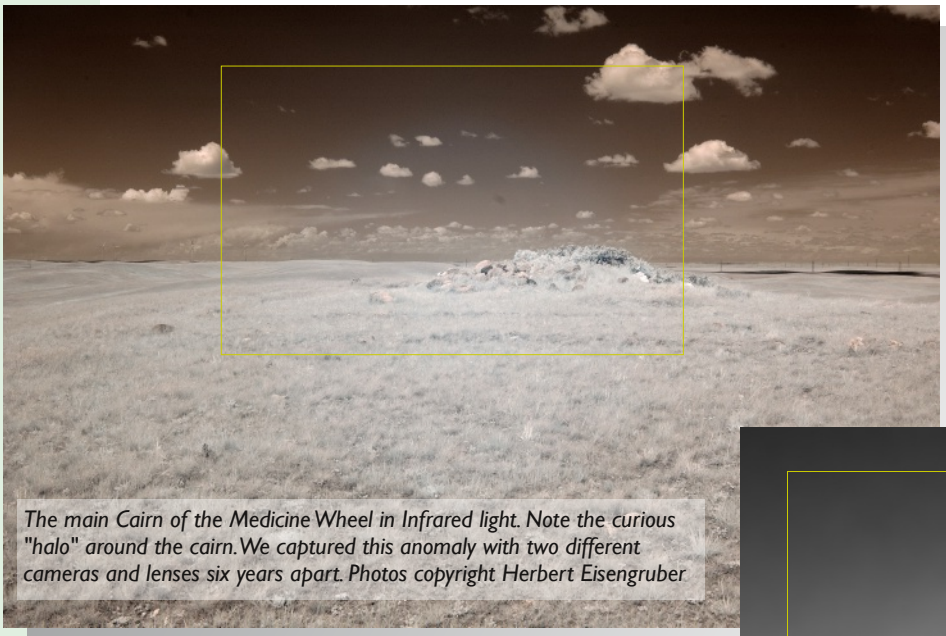
*The Medicine Wheel is nestled in a extraordinary landscape of grassland and rolling hills. It's a windswept landscape. Photo copyright Herbert Eisengruber*

but to "mark the spot" more than anything else. If you are interested in seeing drone footage of the Sundial Medicine Wheel, please go to our Youtube Channel. It's not very sophisticated footage due to high winds and a non-stabilized camera, but you will get a nice overview of the site and area.

Interestingly, the rocks of the site consist of two different but very distinct types. One type is a common, "run-of-the-mill" type grey granite, the other a very distinct pink-colored rock with an extremely high quartz content. My regular readers will remember that quartz is a highly interesting material, used for numerous technical applications [3]

In many spots, the two types of rocks are arranged in a pattern one pink, one granite, and so on. But as I said before, it is hard – if not impossible – to say if this was intended by the original builders or this happened over time.

Since I'm not a professional archaeologist and digging or other physical examinations of sites like these are out of the question, my only means of research is by visual/optical and other non-invasive means. Through my professional training, I have extensive expertise in photographic equipment and that is how I can make small contributions in researching these enigmatic sites. In subsequent visits, I brought equipment that is capable of taking images in the infrared spectrum which delivered quite interesting results. While examining the infrared images from the site closer on the computer, I noticed a faint, but very distinguished halo effect in some of the images, especially around the main cairn. At first, I thought about a so-called infrared "hot-spot" that some camera lenses display when they are used for infrared photography. Since camera lenses are usually developed for visible light photography, their behavior can change significantly with lenses that have this undesirable effect. [4] The lens I used for the photographs in question was a Nikon Nikkor 24mm f2.8 Ai-s which is an excellent performer in the infrared spectrum and is known to not produce hot spots. What also struck me is the fact that the mentioned halo did not show up in all the images which would be the case if it was the result of a hot spot issue. The halo did also not "standstill" but was "moving" from one photo to the next, but stayed in the vicinity of the cairn. Since this was not visible during photographing, I would also not call this effect "moving" per se, but more a pulsating of some sort of energy made visible in the infrared spectrum. This was in 2014. A few days before the publication of this article we decided to do more research in this regard to be certain our first findings have been correct. I prepared a completely different camera/lens setup in order to make completely sure the effect was not related to the previous technology. This time I chose a Fujifilm XT20 mirrorless camera, which features a very weak infrared filter over the sensor, meaning that it is able to take infrared images with a suitable infrared filter without having to convert the camera itself. As lens I chose a Nikon 50mm f1.8 AIs, a lens known to be an excellent performer in the infrared spectrum. I took a few photos around the site, including the spot I took



*The main Cairn of the Medicine Wheel in Infrared light. Note the curious "halo" around the cairn. We captured this anomaly with two different cameras and lenses six years apart. Photos copyright Herbert Eisengruber*

seconds. After that the reading went back to zero and didn't return. I walked around the cairn for about five minutes when in a second spot the meter responded with 1V/m on and off for about 30 seconds. Again a few minutes past with no activity at all. My wife took the meter for more readings while I took a few photographs, when all over sudden the meter jumped to 10V/m, a

the shot six years ago. And there it was, the same anomaly in close proximity to the main cairn of the medicine wheel. This can't be a coinidence and the anomaly is not related to a technical problem. Two different cameras, two different lenses and photos taken six years apart, with very similar results. The other two instruments we took with us was a small Geiger counter and a handheld Magnetic and Electric field meter. While the Geiger counter didn't show any anomalous results, the Electric field meter delivered strange results. There

*Researching the site with an Electromagnetic Radiation Meter. Photo copyright Herbert Eisengruber*

are no powerlines anywhere near this site, and for the tests we turned off all other electronic equipment - mainly our cameras. There are windpower generators far in the distance , so far that they would not interfere with any readings. Our handheld meter responds in a range of 20Hz - 3500MHz and the resolution is 1V/m. After turning on, the meter did not display any readings and stayed completely silent, when all over sudden it jumped to 3V/m for about 3 few minutes later to an incredible 14V/m and gradually went down to 5V/m and then back to zero.

We were not able to measure any more readings after that. I want to stress again that there were no active electronic sources present near to the meter at time of the readings. To give you an idea about the readings the meter can deliver: About 15cm next to my laptop, the electric field reading is about 15V/m. Laptops have a pretty strong electric field, so the measured 14V/m are a pretty significant field, especially in the "middle of nowhere". These irregular readings of the electric field seem to correspond to the fluctuating infrared anomalies in the infrared photographs. Our meter can also measure magnetic fields, but didn't show any readings whatsoever.

Could it be possible that the carefully chosen rocks at this site enhance a natural energy phenomenon? It has been shown that these effects are very real at other ancient sites around the world. One of the most measurements of this kind was done at the British Rollright Stones among others in the 1970s. [5]

Another finding that we made during our visits is the fact that there are many more traces of ancient activity surrounding the site. One can see more circular features in the valleys around the site. To me,

*The "Writing on Stone" Provincial Park in Southern Alberta is a highly interesting place. Among the stunning countryside and within these rock formations called "Hoodoos" are thousands of native Canadian rock carvings which can be explored with guidance of a park ranger.*

*Lower left:*
*The legend of the Star People as it is explained in the official displayed in the "Writing on Stone" Provincial Park in Southern Alberta.*

*Lower right:*
*A typical native rock caving in the "Writing on Stone" Provincial Park. Many carvings have an astronomic connection like this one. The carvings tie right into the myths of the Star People.*

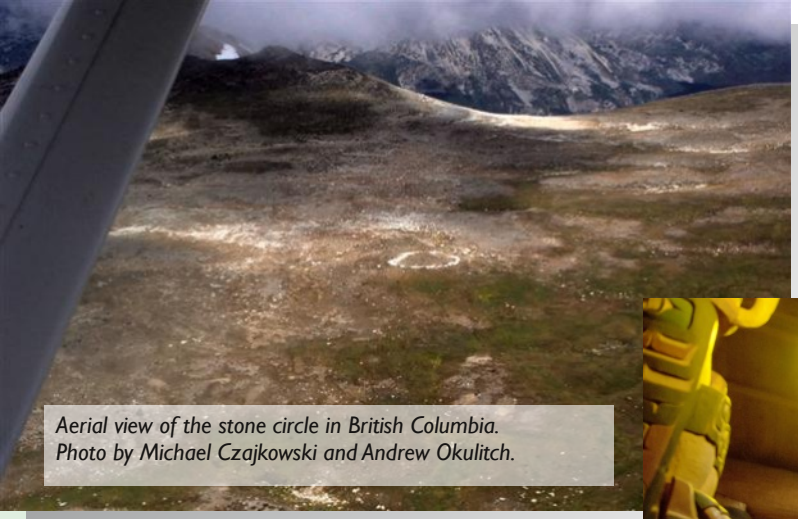
As the sun sets, the clear blue sky of the day gives way to a pitch black night sky with countless stars. There are many stories about the origins of the Star People. These stories tell of children who were lost or neglected and who went to live in the sky. To honour these Star People, the Blackfoot often paint circles on the upper part of their tipis. These remind us to always care for our children.

it is almost unbelievable that nobody official seems to be interested in doing more scientific research on and around these sites. Time will tell if these sites are preserved for future generations or if they will fall victim to the oil and gas exploration without ever have been properly examined, measured, and documented.

But it's not only Medicine Wheels that Western Canada has to offer in terms of ancient structures and sites that can be linked to a very mysterious past. Of great interest to us in the PaleoSeti field are the legends and myths of the native inhabitants of the area. One myth of the Blackfoot people can be read about in "Writing on Stone Provincial Park" in Southern Alberta which contains thousands of ancient rock art and paintings from the local tribes. Here we can read about the "Star Beings" who lived in the sky in harmony with regular people before they initiated a "great flood". [see photos above]. It can't get any clearer than that. It is a good thing that the native population has great say and influence over the creation of displays and information booths in Parks that have a connection with native history. They are not afraid of telling the real stories, real history. Whenever one encounters native history told by the natives, "Star Beings", "Children of the Sky" and similar entities are a normal occurrence. In a conversation with an older woman from the Hopi tribe who sold me a Katchina Doll during a trip many years ago, I told her about my research in the PaleoSeti field. "Good for you!", she said, "but for us, this has been a reality for many thousands of years - We know!"

When will the rest of the world catch up? By the looks of it, it will be a while.

Meanwhile, we have to gather more evidence, which sometimes comes in unexpected forms and places. In Issue 4 of PaleoSeti Magazine, I wrote about the



*Aerial view of the stone circle in British Columbia. Photo by Michael Czajkowski and Andrew Okulitch.*

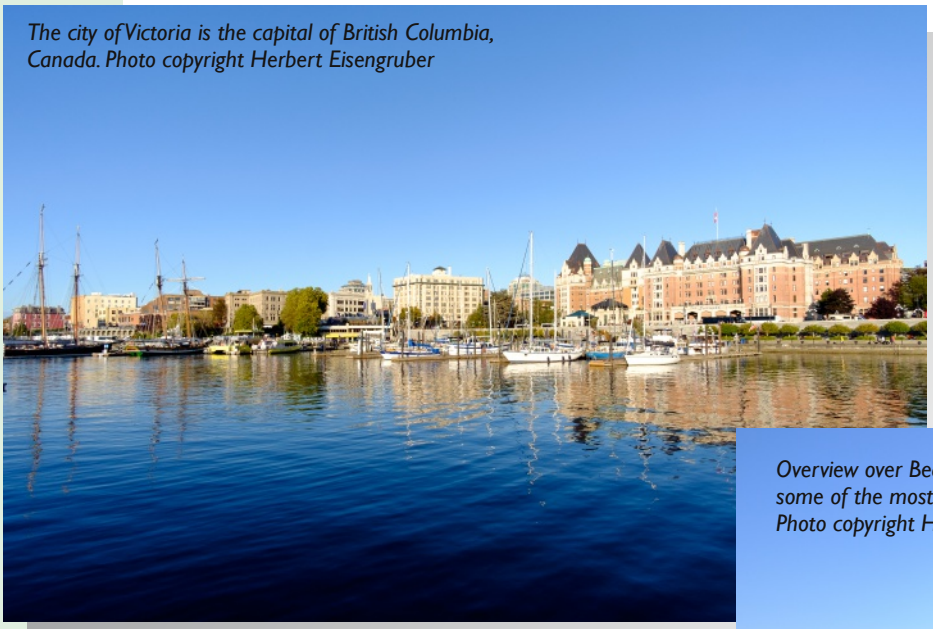
Megalithic Culture of North America [6]. At the end of the article, I featured a photograph from British Columbia of a stone circle which was photographed from the air [Top Photo]. After the publication of the PaleSeti article, I was contacted by a person who criticized me for publishing the photograph suggesting it was a man-made structure. It was clear to him that the structure had to be a natural occurrence, simply for the fact that Western Canada and British Columbia had no culture who would have built something like that. He added that "he has to know since he is from British Columbia". The tone of the email was less than friendly what caused me not to respond

It was the typical "It can't be because we have not found it yet" argument, which makes new discoveries so hard especially in archaeology.

Well, do I have a treat for him and others that think like him!

During a camping vacation in late fall two years ago, we drove to the beautiful Vancouver Island, British Columbia. The landscapes are especially stunning here and the area there on Canada's West Coast is worth a visit. The city of Victoria on Vancouver Island is the capital of British Columbia and to me one of the most beautiful cities in Canada. Very relaxed and with a lot of "flair", nice, "old world" architecture, great climate and lots of culture. It feels very much like some of the cities on the East Coast of the country. Victoria has a fantastic museum – the Royal BC Museum - mostly featuring the native Haida culture with their very distinct art including the famous Totem Poles.

*The Royal BC Museum in Victoria houses a great collection of Native Art. Photo copyright Herbert Eisengruber*



*The city of Victoria is the capital of British Columbia, Canada. Photo copyright Herbert Eisengruber*

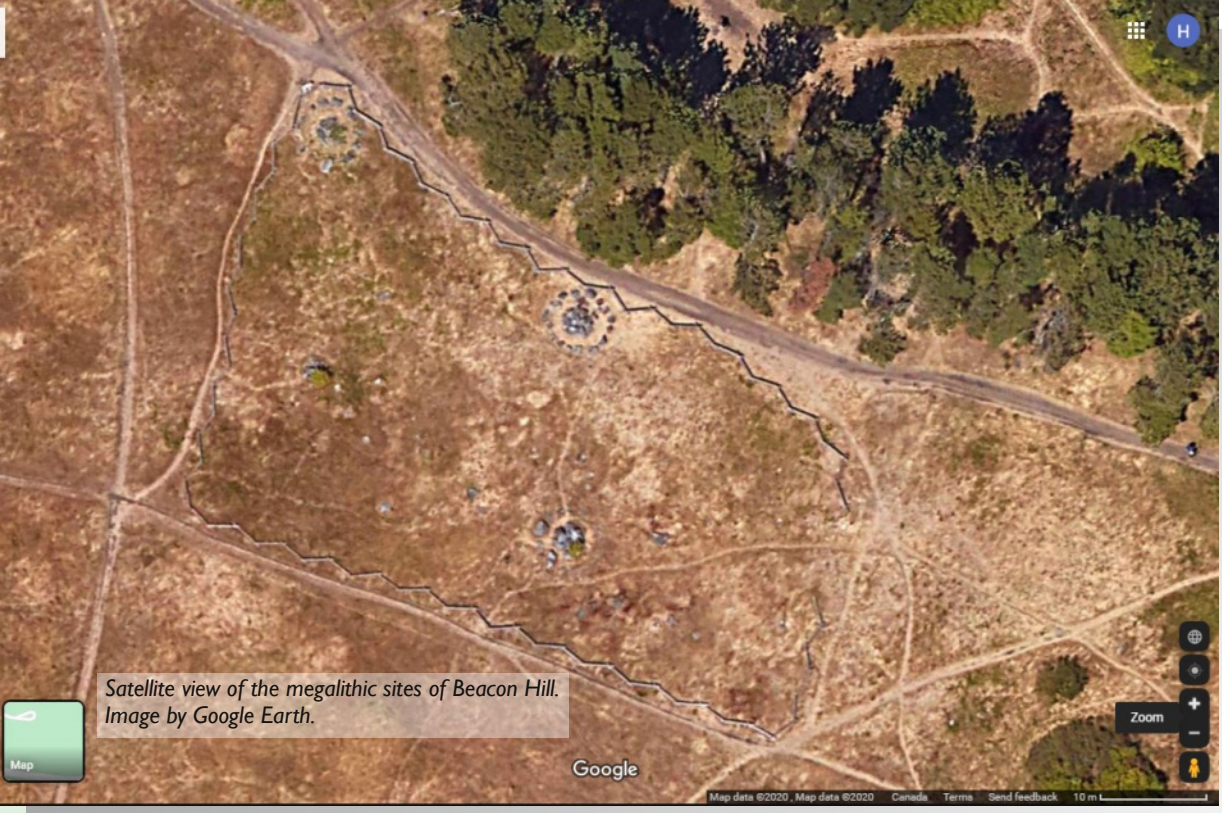
*Overview over Beacon Hill Park in Victoria, BC. The fenced area below contains some of the most amazing megalithic remnants of North America. Photo copyright Herbert Eisengruber*

*Top and bottom: Megailthic Stone circles and Cairns stretch over a large area here in the park. Some of the megaliths are semi-protected by a rudimentary wood fence, while others are completely open and unprotected in the woods behind. These amazing artifacts require immediate protection and detailed scientific research. They are sensational. Photos copyright Herbert Eisengruber*

### *Beacon Hill*

After the museum visit, we stopped for a picnic lunch at the city's oldest park called "Beacon Hill Park". There is a nice parking spot where one can overlook the bay and have great views. I couldn't believe my eyes what I saw next. About 50 meters downhill from the parking lot was a fenced area and within the fence was what looked like a circular rock formation. I got out of the car and walked to this feature and was stunned: Here in an area of 400 x 200 Meters are the remnants of several megalithic stone circles and cairns. These features look like they could be located in Ireland, France, or Great Britain. But this is Western Canada. The circles and features here are built from good-sized boulders and it must have been a great effort to bring them here. Even outside of the fenced areas one can see remnants of megalithic structures. Fallen, once standing stones are hidden within the bushes and nearby trees. I was reminded of Carnac in France when I walked through here. I couldn't believe it. This is a popular park here in the capital of British Columbia. Why does nobody care about these amazing structures? They are sensational! Where are the protective measures to care about these sites? When I stepped off the beaten path into the bushes to see if there are more megalithic features, I was all over sudden standing in front of a tent of a homeless person. Drug paraphernalia all over the place. The direction British Columbia is taking here is shameful! No help for the homeless, no respect for cultural heritage while a Condo that overlooks this park costs millions of dollars. As long as you stay within the tourist path, everything seems nice and well organized. Step off and the hidden, ugly truth is revealed.

What is going on here? Do the officials not know what treasure they have here? Why is nobody researching, preserving this besides a rudimentary




*Satellite view of the megalithic sites of Beacon Hill. Image by Google Earth.*

fence and signs "pick up after your dog". A few steps further and crossing the street there are more fenced areas but no recognizable megalithic structures. But a closer look at the satellite imagery of Google Earth reveals that structures were standing here as well once. And yes, "the officials" know, as the sign erected by the "Department of Recreation and Conservation" about this part of the Park reads: "BEACON HILL – Death, life, and happiness are in the story of Beacon Hill. On these headlands, where an ancient race once buried their dead, early settlers erected beacons to guide mariners past dangerous Brotchie Ledge.…"

*Interesting official sign in the Beacon Hill Park. Photo by Herbert Eisengruber*

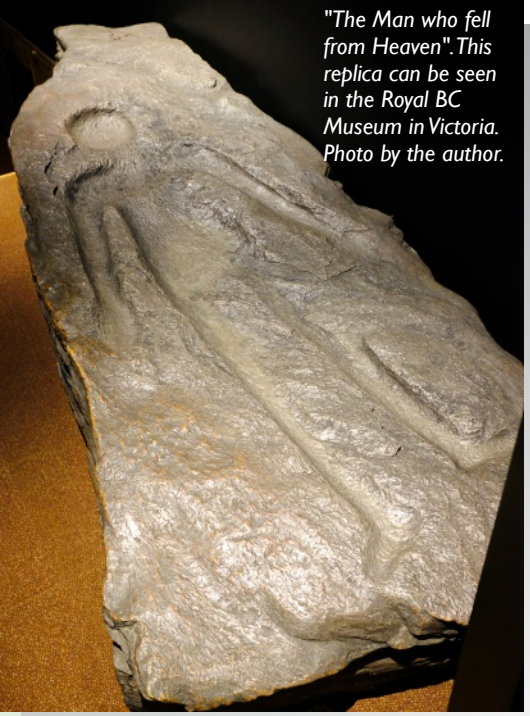
BEACON HILL
Death, life, and happiness
are in the story of Beacon Hill.
On these headlands, where an
ancient race once buried their
dead, early settlers erected
beacons to guide mariners past
dangerous Brotchie Ledge.
Here, too, ever since Victoria
was founded in 1843, people have
gathered to enjoy sports and
a vista of timeless appeal.
DEPARTMENT OF
RECREATION & CONSERVATION

"Ancient race?" – What ancient race? What a vague description! At no other place here or anywhere else in Canada have I ever seen such a phrase used. Native tribes are ALWAYS referred to by their names (as they should) and natives are always referred to as such. Don't get me wrong, I love the phrase! For the first time, I see the official acknowledgment that there was an ancient culture that built these sites. A megalithic culture who's remnants, stone circles, cromlechs, menhirs, and dolmens can be found not just all over North America, but all over the world! At least here somebody acknowledges that these structures are man-made and not just "natural coincidences" as the officials claim on the East Coast. But that's where it seems to stop, unfortunately. "We can't deny it. But, Psst!" Don't say it too loud! Somebody might notice." And that's why not even the population of British Columbia, not even the ones who are interested in the subject, know about it. That's why emails arrive in my inbox "… It can't be – because there has been no culture…".

What's even worse is that there is so little known about these structures of Beacon Hill that in 1986 city workers moved some of the stones to mow the grass and some of the features had to be reconstructed! [7]. I don't know about you, but to me, the word "ignorant" comes to mind.

I don't want to sound too negative or critical about the society here in North America and in Canada in particular, because I know the general population is more open to new theories and newly uncovered facts as the actions of the officials suggest. The numerous positive and encouraging emails I receive from great people from North America proof it every day. But what's coming from the official site, can often be only described as poor. Be it information about these things in the media or what is taught in schools.

The amazing megalithic remnants right in the middle of a major Canadian city that pretty much went unnoticed – or better widely ignored – ever since there is a presence of European settlers should certainly be a wakeup call for anybody interested in our past. I for one will stay on this and update our readers here on PaleoSeti Magazine on this amazing place once more information comes to light.



"The Man who fell from Heaven". This replica can be seen in the Royal BC Museum in Victoria. Photo by the author.

### *The Man Who Fell From Heaven*

Also in Victoria is the very nicely done Royal British Columbia Museum. As I said before, the displays focus mainly on the Haida culture with their unique style. In a somewhat dark corner of the museum, we stumbled upon a replica of a curious rock carving. This carving is named "The man who fell from heaven", a title that immediately struck my interest, naturally.

The original carving is located around the town of Prince Rupert, further North in British Columbia. From what I could find out was that the original carving is not easy to get to and that one needs local guides with boats to transport you there. Once again, the information about this feature is rather scarce. The most informative piece I have come across is from George MacDonald who writes the following:

*"There are two extraordinary examples of rock art from the North Coast. The first is "The Man Who Fell From Heaven" petroglyph which is carved on a bedrock outcrop on the beach in front of the Roberson Point Site (Gb To 4; Fig. 6:35). In brief, the legend associated with the figure states that when Wegets (Raven) and his brother, who had human mothers and Sky people fathers, were expelled from the upper world for being half human, Wegets' brother chose to land on the kelp bed in the Prince Rupert Harbour and sank out of sight. Wegets observed this and chose the bedrock shelf that crosses Metlakatla Pass as his landing spot. Even he sunk into the rock from the force of his fall and had to enlist the aid of a marten to free him from the rock. Subsequent stories in the raven cycle of the region take Wegets up the Skeena and Nass Rivers, leaving his imprint on the rocks of the entire Tsimshian speaking territory. In fact this is one of the best examples I know of in which rock art features are interrelated over a vast region by means of a mythological framework. No systematic study of the myths and rock art features has been done for the area but the potential for a structural study involving the Wegets myths, the rock art, economic territories and possibly social organization are outstanding."* [8]"

The real carving ot the Man who fell from Heaven near Prince Rupert, British Columbia. Unknown photographer.

Here they are again: The Sky People! What an interesting story this is. Something extraordinary must have happened at the point of this rock carving out in the middle of nowhere.

Stories like these - Sky People, Gods, the Heavenly Ones – came down from heaven or the sky and mixed with "regular humans" can be found all over the world. The core of the stories are all the same, only the settings differ. What an ingenious way to commemorate an event that must have happened here a very long time ago. The natives carved the figure of a human being into the rock and attached a legend to it that lasted to this day. This type of history telling is sometimes far more effective than any book that can be burnt or lost, any writing which letters can be forgotten or building that can be destroyed.

In any case, North America and especially Canada has a lot of interesting stories to tell. Many of them are still hidden away and are just waiting for people who are brave and willing to "go against the flow" and uncover them.

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*[1] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Majorville_Cairn_and_Medicine_Wheel_site*

*[2] Freeman, Gordon R.; "Canada's Stonehenge"; Kingsley Publishing 2009, ISBN 978-0-97884526-1-2*

*[3] PaleoSeti Magazine Issue 6 – "Crystal Skulls – Mystery Solved?*

*[4] https://kolarivision.com/articles/lens-hotspot-list/*

*[5] http://www.dragonprojecttrust.org/research/physical-energy-monitoring*

*[6] PaleoSeti Magazine Issue 4 – "The enigmatic Megalithic culture of North America"*

*[7] https://beaconhillparkhistory.org/articles/119_cairns.htm*

*[8] http://archpress.lib.sfu.ca/index.php/archpress/catalog/download/46/17/792-1?inline=1"*

# The Conic Mystery Headdress

Article by Rafael Videla Eissmann

*The unique anthropomorphic figure of the Chilean Museum of Pre-Columbian Art.*

### *An "Unidentified Culture"?*

A unique anthropomorphic figure found in southern Chile that belongs to the collection of the Chilean Museum of Pre-Columbian Art presents characteristics that do not match the appearance of the indigenous people of the area. The figure reaches 350 mm in height and is made of wood, feathers, silver and an alloy of copper and silver. It has the registration No. 0520 in the catalog.
A publication of the Chilean Museum of Pre-Columbian Art has the following description of the aforementioned piece:

*The making of human figurines sinks deep into the pre-Columbian American tradition, although this does not imply that their meaning or their uses have been similar among different cultural and historical contexts. They have been found in the tombs of the Chinchorro Culture of the northern coast of Chile and southern Peru with dates as old as 8000 years ago; in various sites of the Valdivia Culture of Ecuador is dated more than 4000 years BC, and on Jaina Island - under the influence of the Mayan Culture - about 1800 years ago, to mention just a few examples.*
*The piece coming from the South Central Coast of the Andean Area is undoubtedly a remarkable example of this type of objects and in it, several different techniques and materials are gathered. In the first place, it is a figurine carved in wood in one piece, except for one arm, which was carved separately and joined with a tie of vegetable fiber. Once the basic form was obtained, the body was covered with silver plates fastened with small silver and copper alloy nails. On the other hand, the facial features were highlighted with feathers attached to the eyes and mouth, which contrast strongly with the red paint that was administered on the rest of the face. The piece seems to be dressed, although you can only recognize a kind of conical headdress and a kilt that covers part of the waist and thighs. These elements are not specific enough to attempt a cultural identification based on them. However, the cap or turban and the short skirt are very common in human representations in ceramics and wood typical of the Moche and Vicús Culture, as well as several other contemporary and some later ones, such as Chancay* [1].

To what culture would this exceptional figure belong to? Who is represented? What is its real antiquity? What was its function? Are there similar representations in the Moche (Mochica), Vicús,

Chancay, or other cultures? In my opinion - none. Or at least there are no known records of it.
This figure certainly does not correspond to the referred indigenous cultures of the continent because it shows different ethnic traits as it is concluded from the observation of the dolichocephalic type head and the blue color that was imprinted around the eye sockets. At the same time, the style of the “hat” or “headdress” as well as its “clothes” are strange and unusual.
The legend that accompanies the figure in the museum indicates an *unidentified culture*.
This figure has remarkable similarities to the gods or “spirits” known as Hówen of the Selk’nam esoteric and magical-religious tradition. The Hówen was an divine race that created mankind [2].

### *A pre-Columbian representation of the norse god "Odin" in Chile?*

The late Professor Vicente Pistilli (1933-2013) – author of well-founded books that refer to the presence of the Vikings in America before 1492 [4] proposed that this figure could be a representation of the same warrior god "Odin-Wotan", the Ruler of the devine Aesir and grantor of the runes of the ancient Germanic people. He speculated, that its presence in the Chili-Mapu area could be an indication of incursions of Nordic groups to the continent which took place around the 11th and 12th centuries.
Upon my request to explain the meaning behind this figure, should it represent the mentioned deity, Professor Pistilli wrote the following about the legend of Odin:

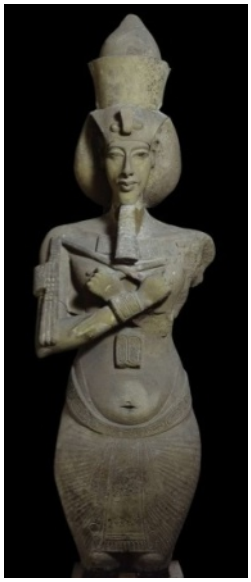
*Odin becomes a dwarf to immolate himself on the World Tree and gets resurrected after having known the ground where the roots of the Yggdrasill ash sink, only to discover the runes [Editor: Runes are ancient Nordic writing] and to create poetry. He has a golden wand and with it he orders the letters to create beautiful verses. After drinking the divine mead [Editor: Mead is an alcoholic beverage created from honey] he becomes the Father of Nordic Poetry, touring the homes of the Mittgard, with the poems, recited as a Viking bard, as Etterguara did (Etignora = Guardian of the Mittgard-Walhalla bridge) and touring the Paraguayan countryside.*

*a. Odin was the highest in the hierarchy, the so called "Universal Tharl", and he rode an "eight-legged horse" with his famous spear and his conical golden helmet. He was the chief of the "armies of heroes", selected among the dead of the great battles, with which the Ragnarök began, giving rise to the "Twilight of the Gods", being swallowed by the wolf "Fenris", which produces the eclipses, by swallowing the Sun and the Moon, being the Moon, the mother of Odin.*

*b. Odin self-immolates by hanging on the feet of the World Tree, becoming a dwarf to enter the springs where the roots of the "Great Ash tree" was submerged, the tree of the Nordic vessels, and the primal material of the human being. Thus Odin fulfilled a Magical Rite to ensure his resurrection.*

*c. Odin elongated his arms using a golden wand with which he could see the runic signs with which he*

*Detail of the face of the unique figure from the collection of the Chilean Museum of Pre-Columbian Art and which - according to Professor Vicente Pistilli - could be a representation of the norse god "Odin".*



*Can it be just coincidence? The gods of the ancient traditions on a global scale have been represented with conical "headdresses". a. K'terrnen, the "Man of Light" of the esoteric tradition of the Háin of the Selk'nam of Tierra del Fuego in Chile (Photograph by Martin Gusinde, 1923). b. A Huastec-Aztec representation of Quetzalcóatl as "Lord of Venus", bearing the Ocelocopilli, a symbolic attribute associated with the star of Venus (National Museum of Anthropology of Mexico City). c. Representation of Brahma in Tamil Nadu in South India (British Museum). d. The god Aton in his Karnak temple in Egypt (Egyptian Museum of Cairo). e. Sculptural representation of Wotan/Odin with a conical helmet (Stockholm State Historical Museum).*

*created the first verses.*

*d. He wears a **conical helmet**, corresponding to his rank.*

*e. The "Twilight of the Gods" ends with the death of all the opponents, being an end of the world, not the end of the world, because a new world appears, with new gods.*

*Observing the appearance of the character in southern Chile it is noted among other details: The conical helmet, elongated arms and the possible missing golden plating. The figure has similarities with ancient depictions of mythical Nordic Gnomes.*

*The appearance of the face corresponds to Caucasians: Round eyes, straight nose, brushed hair, small lips, elongated head, light eyes, etc.*

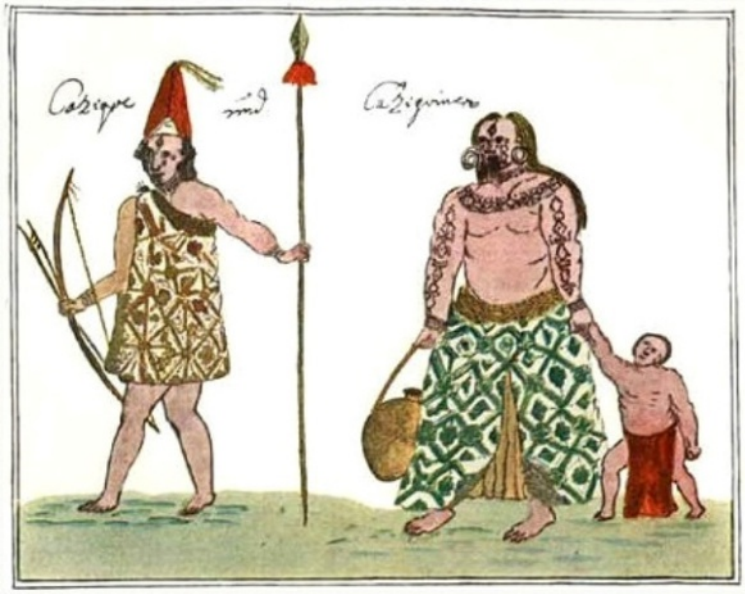
*In the south of Chile, the inhabitants of the Strait of Magellan still make boats in the style of ancient boat building techniques comparable with the Nordic technique which goes back all the way to the Mesolitic*

*a. A Yamana with a ritual mask in the Kina ceremony, similar to the Háin of the Selk'nam. b. Koshménk, one of the spirits of the Háin selk'nam ceremony (Photographs by Martin Gusinde in 1923 and 1922, respectively). c. Quetzalcóatl, the particular God of the Chulula. The figure of the mythical Quetzalcóatl merges with that of the Tula king-priest of the Toltec era, Ce Acatl Topiltzin Quetzalcóatl who was light-skinned and bearded. Here it has been represented with a conical headdress made of tiger skin and decorated with precious stones –the Ocelocopilli–, cape, shield, and carrying a curved knife (Illustration of the Codex Ramírez by Juan de Tovar known also as Tovar Manuscript of approximately 1585). d. Ydolo particular of Tlaxcala. Tlaxcala is the "Place of the Corn Bread". The idol is a warrior deity wearing a conical headdress, the Xonecuilli or sacred scepter and a ceremonial shield (Illustration in the Codex Ramírez. Ca. 1585).*

*a, b. Sculptural representation of Quetzalcóatl-Xólotl in its double nature: Morning Star and Evening Star. He wears the Ocelocopilli, the symbol of the Celestial Homeland, Venus. c. Quetzalcóatl as Tlahuizcalpantecuhtli, that is the "Lord of the House of Dawn" (Venus). d. The only photograph of this missing sculpture of Ehecóatl Quetzalcóatl ("Serpent of Wind") discovered in Anenecuilco, Morelia, in Mexico. All these pre-Hispanic representations carry the conical headdress and the rays emanating from their head.*

*area, suggesting a contact between Europe and America far earlier then previously thought.*
*In Paraguay, Argentina and Brazil natives still have a legend about a dwarf named "Yasy Yatere".*

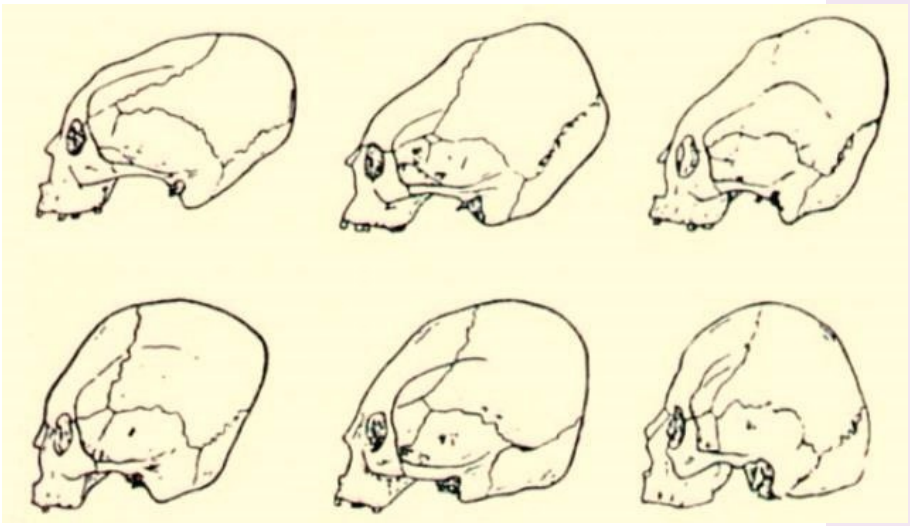
*The Yasy Yatere is a blond, blue-eyed dwarf, with a golden wand, eerily similar to the powers of "Odin" as described above, such as speed, creating a hissing sound, with four heels like the eight legs of Odin's horse, and the ability to converse with others beings (like birds, etc.)* [3].



*Left: Representation of Ehécatl –god of the wind that precedes the rain– being one of Quetzalcóatl's invocations. He was represented with a buccal mask shaped like a bird's beak and a beard-like motif was placed on the lower part of the mask. Illustration in the History of the Indies of New Spain and Islands of Tierra Firme (1581) by Fray Diego Durán. Right: Illustration of the Mocoví cacique of Paraguay with conical headdress according to the Jesuit Florián Paucke, made in the 16th century.*

### *The Symbolism of the Conic Headdress*

Undoubtedly, this anthropomorphic figure has a clear similarity with other aboriginal representations from Tierra del Fuego to Alaska and that is associated with the early civilization of the "White Gods" – the Viracochas in the tradition of South America and the Kukulkanes in North America – and their descendants, the "white Indians" or better fair-skinned natives – the Indios Blancos, this is, the Paleoamericans of dolichocephalic skulls. Quite significant is the presence of the conical headdress or 'helmet' known in the Mesoamerican tradition as Ocelocopilli which relates to one of the symbols of the star of Venus. That is, to Citlapol or Hueycitlalin, the "big star, the biggest and brightest star" as it is called in the Popol Vuh of the Quichés, the stellar body and symbol of fundamental importance in the American cosmogony from Patagonia to North America, associated by the



*Left: Illustration of an Andean elongated skull unborn. Plate VI of the Peruvian Antiquities (1851) by Mariano Eduardo de Rivero and Johann Jakob von Tschudi. This record evidences the fact that not all elongated skulls were artificially developed. Right: Various types of artificial cranial deformation developed in South America as an evocation of the primordial race of the continent.*

way with the god-men such as the Viracocha Kontiki Tauapácac and the Kukulkán Quetzalcóatl who settled the bases of the magnificent civilization of America-Huitramannaland.

Even when the answer about who the statue represents will remain an enigma as well to what culture it belongs to, meaningfully enough the symbol of the conic headdress can be observed in almost all ancient gods of the pre-Hispanic Americas, pre-Christian Europe and Asia. What remote relationship - which is ignored persistently by othodox historians - existed in antiquity among all these cultural substrates?

Yet, with certainty, the conical headdress symbols correspond to a memory of the peculiar head shape characteristic of the legendary race of the so called "Hówen-Aesir". The "gods" that many myths claim emerged from the Pole.

*Dolichocephalic types of elongated of skulls of Tiahuanaco (Regional Archaeological Museum of Tiwanaku).*

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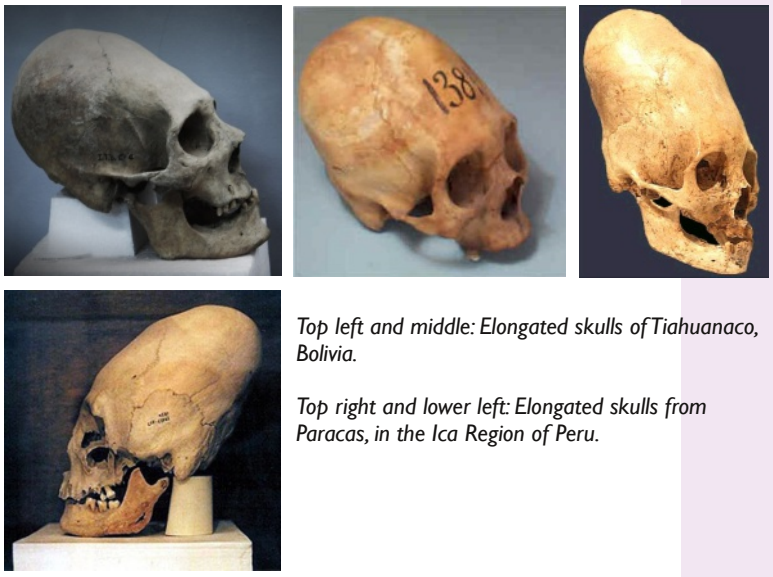
*[1] Chile Indígena. Publicación del Museo Arqueológico de Santiago [No page number].*

*[2] See the books by Martin Gusinde, Die Selk'nam: vom Leben und Denken eines Jaegervolkes auf der Grossen Feuerlandinsel ("The Selk'nam: The Life and Thought of a Hunter People on the Great Tierra del Fuego",*

*[3] Unpublished document. Asunción, November 17, 2011.*

*[4] Pistilli, Vincente; Vikingos en el Paraguay. La aldea Vikinga-Guaraní en la Cuenca del Plata ("Vikings in Paraguay. The Viking-Guaraní Village in the Cuenca del Plata", 1978), La Cronología de Ulrich Schmidel ("The Chronology of Ulrich Schmidel", 1980), La Primera Fundación de Asunción ("The First Foundation of Asunción", 1987) and Vikingos en América ("Vikings in America", 2000)*

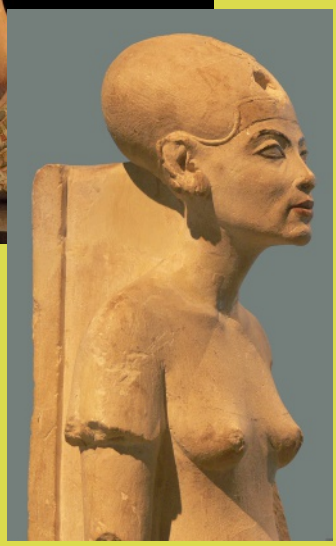



*Top left and middle: Elongated skulls of Tiahuanaco, Bolivia.*

*Top right and lower left: Elongated skulls from Paracas, in the Ica Region of Peru.*

*Top: Giant statue of the native West-Coast culture in British Columbia, Canada, Photo by Herbert Eisengruber*

*Below: Traditional headdresses of the Mi'kmaq culture in Nova Scotia, East Coast of Canada.*



*An example of the ancient Egyptian queen Nefertiti. Here with (Top) and without (Right) headdress. Images sources: Wikipedia.*

*Top: The "Golden Hat of Schifferstadt", a Bronze-Age artifact found in Germany. Source Wiki, Photo DerHexer*

*Right: Traditional headdress of the Saami people of Finland.*

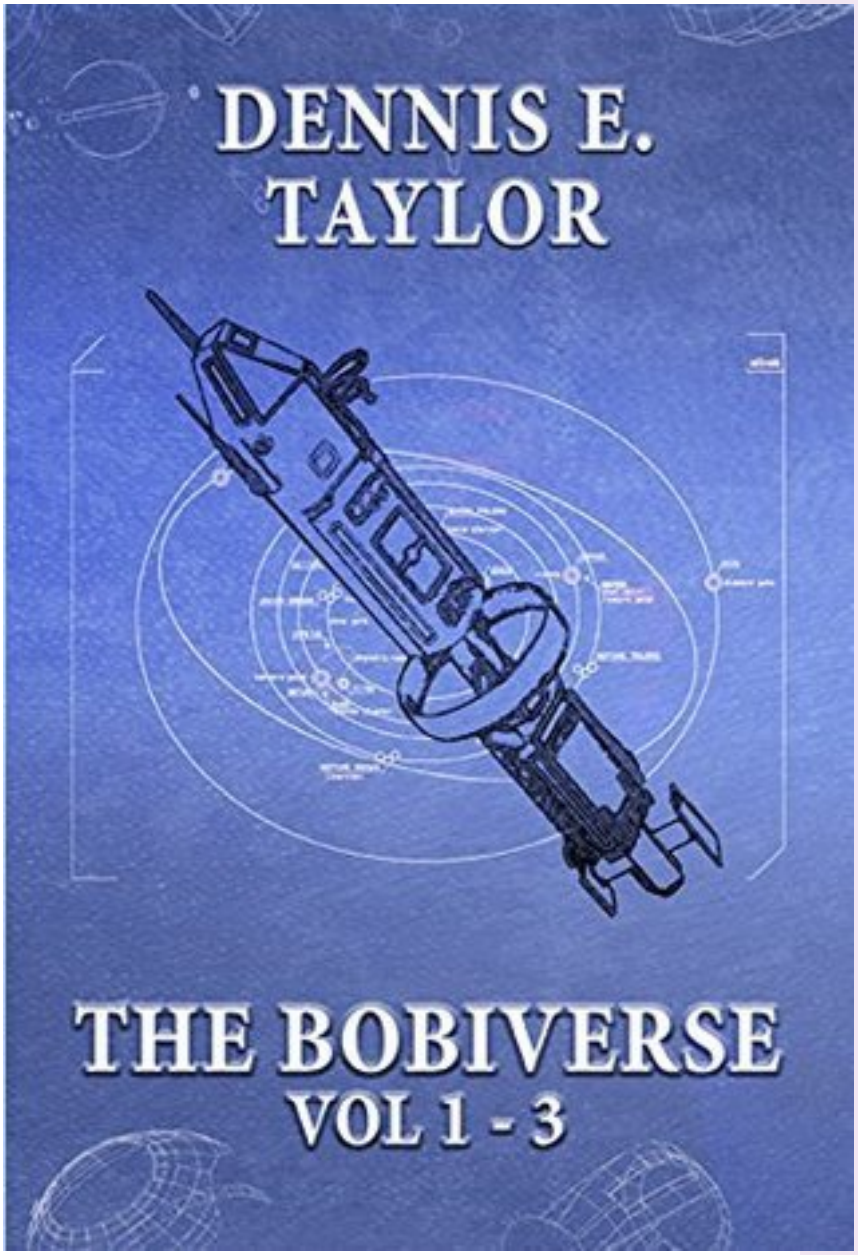
With great interest, I read Rafael Videla-Eissmann's article about the Conic Headdress mystery as I am researching this exact phenomenon myself for a few years now. I don't want to add too much to Rafael's article, but I would like to contribute a few more examples of ancient and traditional conical shaped headdresses from all over the world as I encountered them in many museums and cultures worldwide. Who where the gods, the ancient people tried to copy?

All the Best!
Herbert Eisengruber

*Right and below: Conic Headdresses in the Tibetan culture of Asia. The image below shows the young Dalai Lama.*

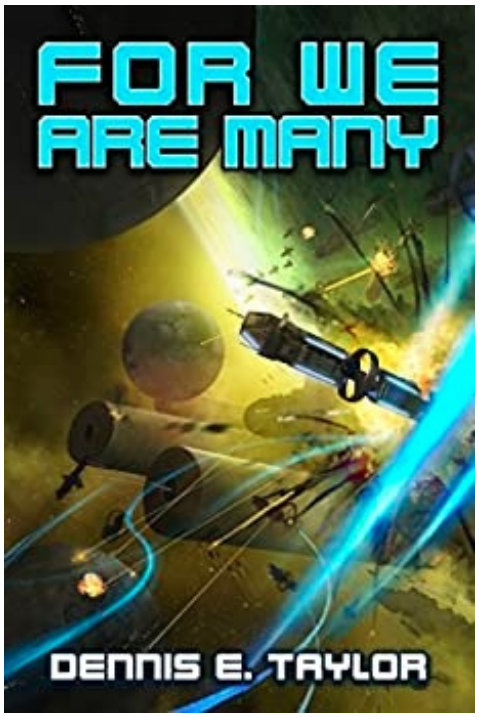
# Book & Film Recommendations

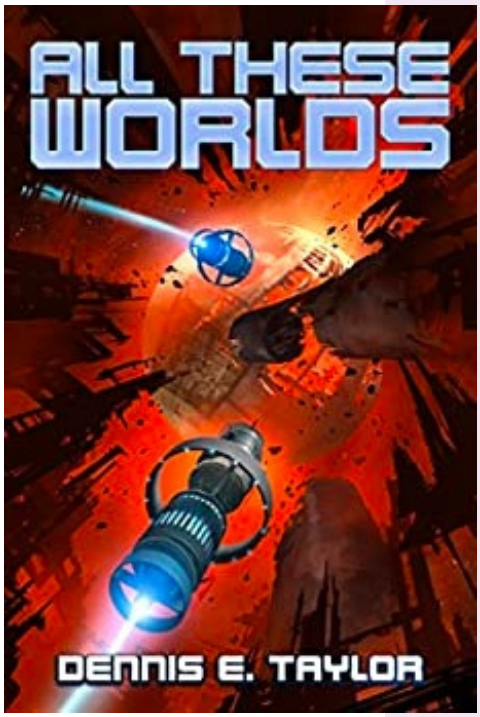
In this issue, I would like to talk about a science fiction story. Sometimes those stories are very intelligent and insightful as they contain excellent ideas or concepts by people that don't necessarily possess Ph.D.'s or studied astrophysics for many years. Those ideas would never make it in a scientific publication and therefore have to be published in a different form. That is what science fiction is for – a realm of infinite ideas – good or bad – for the reader to enjoy. It is up to us to sort out the good ideas from the bad, the ones with merit from the ones without. Many people think of science fiction only in terms of Star Trek where every problem can get solved in one 45 minute episode - or two if the problem gets slightly more complex. This is why many people can have the impression, that Science Fiction is a bit naïve and they dismiss it as pure fantasy like Lord of the Rings or the likes. The Science Fiction I'm talking about is different and the best works often stay in book form and never make it into a movie to reach a larger audience. Simply because they are too complex to translate them onto the big screen.




One of those stories I would like to tell you about today, one that captured my imagination. It's a three-book series called "Bobiverse" and is written by Dennis E Taylor. This story explores a theoretical way for humanity to explore the universe with its enormous distances and travel times that far excel a human lifetime. I don't want to spoil the story for you too much in case you decide to read the books for yourself, but the basic premise is this:

*"The Bobiverse is the story of Robert "Bob" Johansson, who, after becoming financially independent by selling his software company, decides to spend some of his money by contracting to have his head cryogenically frozen by CryoEterna Inc. upon his death. The idea is that his head would be preserved until later when technology permitted a body to be grown and his thawed head attached to it - thus resuming life. The next day he is unexpectedly killed in an automobile accident, and his contract is activated. He wakes up 117 years later and finds that*




*he has been harvested from his frozen disembodied head and installed in a computer matrix as an artificial intelligence. The world has significantly changed.*

*Bob is now the property of Applied Synergetics Inc which is in economic competition with Total Cyber Systems to supply robotic servants to society. The lead scientist charged with bringing Bob online is Dr. Landers. Bob's first task is to communicate with a GUPPI interface to interact with peripheral systems. Dr Landers explains the geopolitical history and begins preparation for Bob's mission: an interplanetary expedition as the first Von Neumann Probe."* [1]

This is where it gets really interesting as a "Von Neumann Probe" is a theoretical concept of a self-replicating spacecraft *"Von Neumann proved that the most effective way of performing large-scale mining operations such as mining an entire moon or asteroid belt would be by self-replicating spacecraft, taking advantage of their exponential growth.[1] In theory, a self-replicating spacecraft could be sent to a neighboring planetary system, where it would seek out raw materials (extracted from asteroids, moons, gas giants, etc.) to create replicas of itself. These replicas would then be sent out to other planetary systems. The original "parent" probe could then pursue its primary purpose within the star system. This mission varies widely depending on the variant of self-replicating starship proposed."* [2]

Dennis Taylor puts a little twist on the above and explores in his books an intelligent Von Neumann Probe which discovers a planet with intelligent inhabitants in a stone-age development stage. The probe figures out a way to communicate with the inhabitants and gently influences their development over time. All of this is set in an era of political turmoil between Earth's fractions that also try to gain control over the planet and other interesting places of the "Universe" that "Bob" and his replication probes occupy. All in all, this is an excellent idea with many PaleoSeti components.

The books are nicely written with a lot of humor and the story has many twists and turns that will keep you entertained for months. Highly recommended for anybody interested in the PaleoSeti / Ancient Astronaut Theory!

For my German readers: Check out the fantastic audiobook version of the Bobiverse trilogy on Audible, read by Simon Jaeger.

_____

*[1] https://bobiverse.fandom.com/wiki/We_Are_Legion_(We_Are_Bob)_Wiki#:~:text=The%20Bobiverse%20is%20a%20science,Book%203%3A%20All%20These%20Worlds*

*[2] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Self-replicating_spacecraft*

*The stunning architecture of the Museum of Anthropology in Mexico City.*
*Photo by Herbert Eisengruber*

# Be a part of the mysteries!

PaleoSeti Magazine wants your feedback. Tell us what you liked and what you didn't like about this issue. We are open to constructive criticism.

**Contribute**

Would you like to contribute to PaleoSeti Magazine? No problem. Get in touch with us with the email provided in the Masthead on page 3, and tell us a short overview of what your contribution or article will be about. Currently we can't pay any fees for submitted articles that are published in PaleoSeti Magazine, but that might change in the future. Your article should have a clear connection to archaeology, the Ancient Astronaut or Lost Civilization Theories.

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Please check out our website at www.paleoseti.com for more background information and much more PaleoSeti research. www.paleoseti.com is online since 1999 and is one of the longest running websites dealing with the Ancient Astronaut Theory.

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